THE MAINE FARMER: . AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, July 4, 1867.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. V. Darling is now engaged in canvassing the county of Cumberland, for the Maine Farmer.
Mr. Jas. Sturgis is on a visit to our subscribers in Knox County.

Independence.

Ninety-one years ago this day, the United Colonies declared themselves a free and independent people, and claimed for themselves a position among the nations of the earth. At this day we can but faintly portray the suffering, the struggles, the discouragements and the alternate hopes and fears of our forefathers in securing to their descendants a free government. It was a legacy that demanded a terrible sacrifice to secure. Our fathers had three formidable enemies to overcome, the forests, the native Indians, and lastly, the power of Great Britain. Either of these was enough to appal the stoutest heart. To go into an unknown land, amid dense forests, filled with wild beasts and savage tribes, was not adapted to give encouragement to feeble hearts. To clear a forest and make a home for a family demands a degree of courage and of self-denial of which those who have never experienced the trial can have but little conception. Then our fathers had to use the axe in one hand and the gun in the other. A cunning and wily foe was ready to pounce upon them at any moment, and scalp them, burn their habitations and carry their families into a most wretched captivity. Our own State was almost entirely depopulated more than once by the savage tribes and their allies, the French. Maine was for a long time the battle ground for the supremacy between France and England. Think of it, ye sons of freedom, to-day, as ye bask in the quiet sunshines of your own homes, how your fathers struggled to make these homes for you. A stern religious devotion to their duties as fathers urged them on to their work of levelling these huge forests, of subduing the savage tribes, and of laying the foundations of freedom to us, their descendants.

A third foe, and one which to the eyes of the world seemed more formidable to our forefathers, was the opposition of Great Britain to the independence of the colonies into a separate nation. Great Britain was then the most powerful nation upon the face of the globe. She had well organized armies, and a multitude of war ships and munitions of war. She had never known anything else but to conquer and add to her domain. In an Englishman's view the idea of allowing any of her colonies to separate from the mother country and set up for themselves was utterly preposterous. When the colonies remonstrated and openly resisted the imposition of unjust taxes and laws, she thought to punish them as refractory children, but she found her mistake. These children proved too strong for her and resisted till they at last secured their freedom, and it was ninety-one years ago to-day when this declaration was made—the great Declaration of Independence.

At this hour we can but faintly comprehend the bitter hate which sprang up between the colonies and the mother country. To be a Tory and remain among the colonists was almost equivalent to death. The fires of patriotism burned brightly and clearly from one end of the country to the other. There was no defection in any locality among the people. Individuals there were who still adhered to the mother country, and these were glad to get out of it as soon as possible. Never was a people more united than were the colonies against the aggressions of Great Britain, and this constituted their strength. It was by almost superhuman effort that we acquired at that time the position of an independent people among the nations of the earth. Nor must we stop here. After the war closed the bone and sinew of the country who had fought for this freedom through eight long years were left penniless. The new government was too poor to pay those who had thus fought and bled to establish it. But these hardy men who knew how to carry a musket, knew also how to wield an axe, and they left the camp and plunged into the forests and hewed out for themselves homes, and we are to-day enjoying the fruits of their labors. Each subsequent war of the United States, whether with a foreign foe or with those who would divide this nation, has seemed only to render this day the more sacred to all loyal people of this county. We rejoice that it is so. When there is no patriotism there is no freedom. We respect the man who honors it. We remember an old revolutionary hero who lived to the age of ninety or more years, who always fired his gun on Independent day. We honored the man for the act. Let us then keep this day fresh in our memories, and warmly cherish the memory of those who so nobly struggled to secure for us our liberties. As the American eagle grows older, he grows stronger, verifying the notion of the ancients that he renews his strength in old age. Sitting on the summits of the Rocky Mountains he spreads his pinions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, giving protection to every one who claims it.

School of Mines. We have received a catalogue of the officers and students of the School of Mines at Columbia College, New York. The object of this school is to furnish the student the means of acquiring a thorough scientific and practical knowledge of those branches of science which relate to mining and the working up of the mineral resources of this country, and to supply to those engaged in mining and metallurgical operations, persons competent to take charge of new or old works, and conduct them on thoroughly scientific principles.

This school has been in successful operation for several years, and promises to be an exceedingly useful means of developing the natural resources of the country, without increasing such enormous sacrifices of capital as too often is the case from want of a practical as well as a scientific knowledge of the working of mines. The whole course occupies three years, and embraces the various departments of physical and mathematical science. We were pleased with one feature of their catalogue. Any student who has unsuccessfully competed for the prizes, and yet has furnished evidences of real merit, is honorably mentioned as such. This is encouraging to the student, as only one can be successful in securing a prize. We notice the name of but one student from Maine.

☞ The Fish Commissioners have returned from the upper waters of the Kennebec, and on Monday gave a thorough examination of the dam at this place. The Commissioners assure us there is no reason why the Kennebec may not be opened to the fish, so that salmon, shad and alewives can be as plenty as before the erection of the dams. All that is necessary, is to construct fish ways over the dams upon the plan devised by Mr. N. W. Foster, one of the Commissioners, which has been in successful operation on the rivers in the eastern part of the State for several years, and has recently been applied to many of the dams on the Merrimack in Massachusetts. Mr. Foster—who has examined all the dams on the Merrimack—says that in sixteen miles on that river, he drew plans and specifications for twelve fish ways, while on the Kennebec not more than half that number will be needed to give the fish full possession of the river. Such a difference being in our favor, the greater will be our fault if we fail to do in the matter what our mother State has already performed.

☞ On Saturday afternoon last, as we learn from the Lewiston Journal, fire broke out on the premises of Hon. Israel Washburne, of Livermore, and before it was discovered it had gained such headway that with the means at hand it was found impossible to extinguish it. The elegant establishment was soon enveloped in flames and reduced to ashes. We are informed that the loss is heavy, and that several thousand dollars has been expended this summer in improvements on the house. Rooms had been fitted up in elegant style for each of the sons of the venerable head of the family, among whom it is well known are ex-Gov. Washburne, Congressman C. C. Washburne of Wisconsin and Congressman E. B. Washburne of Illinois.

☞ Hon. S. L. Goodale of Saco is named as a candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture in place of Mr. Newton, recently deceased. The qualifications of Mr. Goodale for the position are equal to those of any gentleman yet named for the appointment, but we presume it will be given with reference to political considerations rather than to the peculiar fitness of the candidate for the office.

Latest from Mexico—Death of Maximilian. The Austrian Minister at Washington has received a despatch from the commander of an Austrian vessel, which has been lying at Vera Cruz, stating simply that Maximilian had been shot at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of June, and that Juarez had refused to surrender his remains to his friends. No other details are given, but the Austrian legation fully credit the intelligence. It comes from an Austrian naval official, who dispatched a special vessel to the Southwest Pass with a telegram announcing the fact of the execution to Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister. It has been communicated by the latter over the Atlantic Cable to the Emperor Joseph of Austria, the brother of Maximilian.

The following official dispatches have been furnished for publication:

"Southwest Pass, Louisiana, June 29, 1867.
To Count Wydenbruck, Austrian Minister, Washington:
I came here from Vera Cruz to telegraph you of the condemnation and death of the Emperor Maximilian, at 7 o'clock on the morning of June 19. President Juarez refused to deliver up his body.
(Signed) Gralter Tiehoff,
Commander Austrian Sloop."

The following was received at the Navy Department to-night:

"United States Steamer Taconey,
Vera Cruz, June 25, 1867.
Via New Orleans, June 30, 1867.
Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:
Maximilian was shot on the 19th instant. Hord begged for his corpse for the Austrian captain, and was refused.
The City of Mexico surrendered on the 20th, to the Liberals. Vera Cruz holds out on account of the Foreign Legion. Diaz orders no acceptance of its surrender. I am moored between Nelva and the North Bastion. The Jason is in company. I write by mail.
(Signed) F. A. Roe, Commander."

A special despatch to the New York *Tribune* from Washington, dated Monday, says:

Gen. Grant received a private telegram from Gen. Sheridan last night, confirming the execution of Maximilian. It is believed that Juarez reluctantly consented to the execution.

When the messenger, bearing despatches from our Government relating to sparing the life of Maximillian, delivered his packages to Juarez, that latter informed him that he (Juarez) was disposed to spare the life of Maximillian, but the pressure from the Mexican leaders and the people for his execution was se great it would be impossible to resist it.

Meeting of the City Council. *Saturday, June 29th*, 1867. The following orders passed: Authorizing the Mayor to grant licenses for the sale of fire works, to such persons as may apply therefor, and directing the City Marshal to prosecute all persons who may be detected in firing any crackers, squibs, rockets or other fire works, in any public street of the city; also to cause three or more church bells to be rung at morning, noon and night, of the Fourth of July; authorizing the Treasurer and Collector to allow a discount of 8 per cent. on all taxes of 1867, that shall be paid on or before the 15th day of July, 1867, and to add 6 per cent. interest to all taxes of 1867, that shall remain unpaid after the first day of November, 1867; fixing the salary of the Treasurer and Collector at one thousand dollars for the year ending March, 1867.

The Committee on New Streets, to whom was referred the petition of Harvey Chisam and others, asking for an extension of School street to the Belfast road, reported that the same should be so extended, and notice was accordingly ordered.

Roll of accounts No. 4, amounting in the aggregate to $248.18, and a bill of $130 due persons for services on the night watch, were presented and ordered to be paid.

An ordinance relative to fast driving, the number of horses or cattle to be driven at one time, and the weight of loads to be hauled across Kennebec Bridge, also the commission of nuisances thereon, was passed to be engrossed.

☞ One of the pleasantest episodes in the Masonic Festival at Boston, to those who participated in it, was the visit of the Maine (Gardiner) and Trinity (Augusta) Commanderies K. T., to Melrose, Mass., and their entertainment by the Hugh de Payne Commandery of that place. On arriving in Boston by the "Star of the East," the Kennebec masons were met by a committee of the Hugh de Payne Commandery, Joseph H. Waitt, Esq., Chairman, and escorted to Haymarket Square, and from there to the Common, where they joined the grand procession. At 5 o'clock they took a special train for Melrose, being provided with free tickets, and were at once escorted to Masonic Hall, where a sumptuous and magnificent dinner, consisting of everything to gratify the palate and delight the eye, was served in admirable style in the Banquet Hall of the Hugh de Payne Commandery. After dinner, brief speeches were made by Eminent Commander Fuller of the Hugh de Payne, J. M. Larrabee of the Maine, and David Cargill of the Trinity Commanderies. They were then shown into the working hall and armory of the lodge, and left after giving cheers for the brethren of the Hugh de Payne. At the depot three hearty cheers were given for our well known citizen, Sir Knight John G. Adams, a former resident of Melrose, who was the prime mover of the entertainment. The whole proceedings were enlivened with music by the Gardiner band, and the occasion was one the fraternity from this section enjoyed in the highest degree, and will, doubtless, return with pleasure should occasion present itself.

The Sprague Purchase. The Augusta correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, in giving a history of the purchase, and sketching the proposed improvements of the Kennebec Water Power in this city, pays the following well-deserved tribute to one of our fellow citizens, who first projected the movement, and by irrepressible effort succeeded in carrying it forward to a successful consummation:

"The credit of the sale of the water power and adjacent territory belongs to Hon. John L. Stevens of this city, editor of the *Kennebec Journal*. It was mainly through his persist energy and indomitable perseverence that the purchase was made. For fifteen months the subject engaged his earnest thoughts. In 1865 the Kennebec Company gave him power to effect a sale. Mr. Stevens then went into a careful investigation as to what capitalists might be willing to make investments in a great water power. He corresponded with parties in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. For nearly a year he was engaged in securing bonds of the necessary real estate, owned by a hundred different persons, in some cases by parties residing in distant States. At times he pushed the scheme against almost every conceivable obstacle, when most every one disbelieved in its success. He carried the loan bill for $250,000 through the Legislature, secured authority to raise the dam and the power to authorize the Kennebec and Cushnoc Companies and their assignees to take property for canals and sluiceways necessary to the full development of the water power to the same extent that land can be taken for railroads and depots. Mr. Stevens can well afford to rest on the honors achieved through his faithfulness and diligence, and the lasting benefits he has conferred on Augusta, which have opened a new dawn to her prosperity, and which will ultimately place her among the first of industrial centres."

Fire. The alarm of fire which was made about 1 o'clock A. M. on Sunday last proceeded from the well known old Whitney house situated in the rear of Winthrop street, Jail Hill, in apartments occupied by a family named Warren. The family however have been absent for several weeks, but on Saturday night Mr. Warren returned, and entered the room in which the fire was first discovered. He remained but a few moments and no other person had been in the room for some weeks, so that it is altogether probable Mr. Warren accidentally dropped a match which afterwards became ignited and set the fire. The damage was not great and was fully covered by insurance. The fire department was on the spot, but the fire was extinguished without its aid. Great credit is due to Col. Buel, Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal, who was promptly ready for duty with the steamer "Firefly," well manned.

City Directory. We should have before mentioned the fact that Messrs. Langford & Chase, have been engaged for the past three or four weeks, in the work of preparing a business directory to comprise this city, Gardiner and Hallowell, which will be brought out by them about the first of next month. It will be a great convenience to our citizens and business, men, as the want of such a work has long been apparent, and we trust the enterprise of the gentlemen who have undertaken to perform the task, will be amply rewarded.

Strawberry Festival. The ladies of the Free Baptist Church in this city will hold a Strawberry Festival at Granite Hall on the evening of the Fourth of July. A good time is anticipated and all who would be interested in such an occasion are invited to be present. The proceeds of the Festival are for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

The Trial of Surratt. The trial still continues. Since our report of last week no additional evidence has been elicited directly connecting Surratt with the assassination conspiracy. On Wednesday the testimony related principally to the other parties concerned in the murder of the President. Surratt paid close attention to the details of his mother's arrest, and at times appeared moved by their recital. Gen. Grant's presence on the witness stand attracted the greatest interest, although his testimony related to the simple fact of Jacob Thompson's having been in the rebel service. Surratt manifested no little curiosity to see Grant.

There was some disappointment at the inability of one witness—Mrs. Benson, late Hudspeth—to recognize Surratt as one of the parties who accidentally dropped a letter in her presence relating to the conspiracy to assassinate.

One of the Garretts, at whose house Booth remained two days, gave an interesting statement of the latter's sojourn there, but it contained nothing relative to the prisoner. Col. Conger repeated his testimony of the details of Booth's death, and testified that the diary (which was produced in Court) was in the same condition as when he took it from Booth's person. The prisoner evinced the deepest interest in the testimony relating to the last hours of Booth, and when the diary was produced examined it in company with his counsel for at least twenty minutes. They minutely examined that portion of the book where leaves had been cut out, and even used magnifying glasses to see if something could not be detected not apparent to the naked eye. Afterward the jury examined the diary, firearms and breastpin, all taken from the pocket of Booth.

On Thursday the important witness, Weichman was placed upon the stand, and gave his testimony in regard to the connection of the prisoner with the conspiracy. Weichman testified at great length. It was given in the order of date, and embraced his acquaintance with all of the members of the Surratt family, and the doings of the same down to the last time he saw Surratt on the 3d of April, and to the day of his ride with Mrs. Surratt to Surrattsville and their return therefrom but a few hours before the assassination.

Friday was wholly occupied by the cross-examination of Weichman. The prisoner's counsel attempted by every means known to legal fact to break him down, and once or twice witness became very indignant, but was protected by the Court. His evidence was a straighforward narrative of the relations of John Surratt and his mother with Booth, and demonstrated beyond a doubt the prisoner's complicity as a principal in the conspiracy. Surratt eyed Weichman as on yesterday, and several times during the recital of the evidence became exceedingly nervous and bit his lips to control himself.

The cross-examination was not concluded at the close of the day's proceedings, and on Saturday was resumed, and continued at considerable length. Nothing new was elicited. At 11.30 A. M. the court adjourned to Monday, Judge Fisher having been taken suddenly ill.

The National Game. The result of the playing between the Cushnoc B. B. club of this city, and the Athletic club of Portland, which took place on the grounds of the former club in this city, on Thursday last, is easily explained from the fact that while the latter club has for some months been in daily training, and has recently played several match games with good clubs, the Cushnoc boys have played but a single game with another club—the Anabascooks of Winthrop, leading them eighty-one tallyes—and the first nine have played together but twice for the entire season. Such being the case, the result is not at all surprising, although it is not creditable to the Cushnocs that they should seek to measure their strength with one of the best clubs in the State without suitable practice and preparation. But if men made no mistakes they would learn nothing, and if the Cushnocs are wise enough to learn anything from their recent humiliating defeat, it will do them good. The State tournament takes place the last of this month, and there is yet time, if improved, to put themselves in condition to ensure them a very reasonable chance of bearing away the champion ball.

Parepa's Concert, on Wednesday evening last, was the most delightful musical entertainment ever given in this city, and attracted a large and appreciative audience. Granite Hall was crowded to its full capacity, many persons coming from Gardiner, Hallowell and Waterville, to attend the concert. Madam Parepa was well assisted by three Italian artists, Signors Fortuna, Baragli and Ferranti, among the most talented and eminent vocalists in this country. Parepa was in splendid voice, and the pieces sung by her were among the choicest gems of the modern opera, magnificently rendered, and rapturously applauded. In response to repeated *encores*, she sang some pleasing English songs and ballads, and gave also the "Nightingale Trill," exhibiting wonderful ful power and sweetness of voice, and facility of execution, which completely electrified her audience. Messrs. Fortuna as baritone, and Baragli as tenor, are very pleasing singers, and gave much satisfaction. Signor Ferranti in the buffo scene from "Il Barbiere" and other pieces, was also exceedingly amusing. We hope that our citizens will be favored ere long with another visit from these artists.

Case of Child Drowning. Coroner Wm. H. Libby of this city was called on Friday last to hold an inquest over the body of a female child found in the Kennebec river at South Gardiner. It was the opinion of Dr. Plimpton, who was summoned by the jury, that the child, which was a large and apparently healthy one, had never been dressed, and the indications were that it had been in the water about a week, as decomposition had already set in. It was probably thrown into the river by its inhuman mother, who, to hide her shame, committed the crime of murder. The body was interred by direction of the Coroner, and the matter is in the hands of the City Marshal of Gardiner, who will make every effort to find out the parties guilty of the atrocious crime.

Fire Works at the Arsenal. We are informed by Col. Buel, Commandant of the Post, that there will be a display of fire-works at the Arsenal on the evening of the 4th of July, which will take place in front of the large building on the river front. This change from the usual location is made for the purpose of affording our citizens the better view which it is thought will be obtained from the west bank of the river. Persons desirous of witnessing the display are therefore requested to obtain positions on the west side, as there will be no general admission to the Arsenal grounds, as has been usual on such occasions. Should there be rain on the Fourth the display will take place upon the next fair evening.

Augusta Trotting Park. There will be considerable attraction to the lovers of horse flesh, on the 4th of July, at the Augusta Trotting Park. Some of the best horses in the State are entered for the track on that day, and there will be excellent trotting both forenoon and afternoon. Under the management of Messrs. Thayer & Keegan, the enterprising proprietors, every thing will be done to make the occasion pleasant and enjoyable. Arrangements have been made with the Kennebec & Somerset railroad to bring passengers from stations on the line of the road, and return at the close of the trotting exercises, for one fare for the round trip.

Religious Conventions. The annual June meetings of the several religious denominations were held in this State during the past week, as follows: The General Conference of Congregational Churches in Maine, in Lewiston; the Maine Convention of Universalists in Stockton; the Maine Convention of Unitarian Churches, in Bangor; the Free Baptist Annual Conference in Lisbon. The meetings were largely attended and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

☞ In some mention which we made last week about the new building now being erected at the corner of Water and Bridge streets, in this city, we inadvertently omitted to say that the design and plans were furnished by Mr. J. C. Tibbetts, a well known architect and builder of this city.

☞ The Directors of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad Company have voted that a dividend of 8 per cent. on all stock of record on the 1st of July next be declared, and paid on the 1st of August, 1867, at the office of the Treasurer in Augusta.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of O. M. Mitchell of this city, in our to-day's paper.

The West Auburn Murder Trial.

The trial of Luther J. Verrill and Clifton Harris, charged with the murder of Mrs. Susannah Kinsley and Miss Polly Caswell, at West Auburn in January last, commenced on Monday, 24th ult., at a special session of the Supreme Judicial Court for Androscoggin County, at Auburn, Judge Walton presiding. It will be recollected that Harris, soon after his arrest, confessed his guilt and in his statement of the circumstances of the murder, implicated Verrill as the principal accessory to the crime. Harris is a native of Virginia, and is not yet twenty years old. He served in the Union army during most of the war, and came North soon after his discharge from the service. At the time of the commission of the crime, he was living with Mr. Wm. H. Keith of West Auburn. Verrill is about forty years of age, is a shoe-maker by trade, and when arrested was at work for Mr. Holmes of West Auburn.

Attorney General Frye and County Attorney E. O. Bicknell appear for the State, and Calvin Record and M. F. Ludden, Esqs., for the prisoner. As Harris has pleaded guilty, the jury will only have to determine the degree of his crime, and Verrill will be tried alone. At ten o'clock on Monday, the prisoner Verrill was brought into Court, and arraigned upon the indictment found by the Grand Jury. The empaneling of the jury occupied only one hour and a half, and the Court then adjourned to Tuesday morning, to permit the jury to visit the scene of the murder and be present at the exhumation of the bodies of the murdered women, for the purpose of determining the character of the wounds on the persons of the deceased, and to see if a hatchet found will fit the fractures in their skulls made by some deadly instrument.

On Tuesday morning, the opening plea for the government was made by County Attorney Bicknell, and the examination of witnesses for the prosecution commenced. We extract the following summary of the testimony from the report of the Lewiston *Journal*:

Otis Keith, brother of Mrs. Kinsley, and Isaac Libbey, who first discovered the bodies of the murdered women, were examined. They gave graphic descriptions of the terrible scene in the house. Wm. H. Keith, with whom the negro Harris lived, also testified to his (Harris) movements on the evening of the murder. Coroner Hamlin gave a detailed account of the inquest on the bodies. Drs. Harlow, and A. D. Edgecomb, the physicians who made a post mortem examination of the bodies, also gave an interesting description of what they descovered. Dr. Edgecomb testified that a rape had been committed or attempted on the almost lifeless body of Mrs. Kinsley.

Wednesday forenoon William Edes testified that sometime before the murder, Verrill told him (Edes) that James Braine had said to him (Verrill) that it would be a deed of charity to put Mrs. Kinsley and Miss Caswell out of the way. Braine testified that he never told Verrill anything of the kind.

Drs. Garcelon and Kilborne testified relative to a reexamination on Monday of the exhumed bodies of Mrs. Kinsley and Miss Caswell. The skull of Miss Caswell was exhibited in Court, and the fractures in the skull shown to the jury. Dr. Garcelon said that the hatchet exhibited in Court (belonging to Verrill) would make such a fracture as appeared in the skull.

Wednesday afternoon, Dr. H. L. K. Wiggin of Auburn, and Prof. Hayes of Boston, testified that they had examined a cloth, a hatchet, the chair and some other things, and found traces of human blood thereon. Wm. P. Curtis testified that Verrill worked at Mrs. Kinsley's a year ago. Sanford Keith testified that Verrill inquired of him, last fall, what Mrs. Kinsley was worth.

At 4.30 P. M., the negro Harris was put on the stand. Harris was brought into Court in charge of officer Littlefield. The Court House was crowded in every part, and as Harris entered he was greeted with the closest observation from the crowd. He was dressed in a faded suit and clean linen, and seemed somewhat perturbed at first in his manner.

After being sworn, Harris was examined by County Attorney Bicknell. The examination proceeded slowly; Harris' answers were given deliberately and were listened to with attention by the jury, Court, spectators and prisoner, the latter sitting quietly in the prisoner's box and looking alternately at the questioner and the witness. Harris was asked to identify Verrill, and looking at him said he recognized him as one he was well acquainted with.

When Harris reached the point in his story relating to the alleged broaching of the plan of the robbery and murder by Verrill to himself, the court room was as still as though unoccupied, and indeed through all his highly interesting and awful narrative the great crowd was similarly affected. As Harris proceeded with his story, he talked without the slightest hesitation, and continued with the full and minutest details of the subsequent events on the night of the murder.

The following is that portion of the testimony of Harris, embodying a narration of what occurred at the house of Mrs. Kinsley on the night of the murder. After giving some details of his previous acquaintance with Verrill, and the circumstances under which the proposition was made to him by the prisoner to rob the house on that night, the testimony proceeds:

Q. About what time did you meet Mr. Verrill? A. As near as I can fix it, it would be a quarter to ten.

Q. Will you state to the jury first what was said to you by him and by you to him, and what was done during that night by either or both of you? First what was said? A. First that was said was "Good evening"—that was first said. Some remarks were made about a fine evening. When he asked me if I did not want to go with him to the house to get some money—were the words as near as I can remember. I told him I did not know as I wanted to go. He said he thought I had better go and asked me would not I go? I told him I did not know as I wanted to go. He thought I better go. He said he would go if I would—he knew where I could get some.

I asked him where the house was. He said, "the next house to Otis'." He said, "you know where it is?" and I said, "I don't know what house you mean." He said, "Mrs. Kinsley's." Then I told him I didn't know as I could go, because I had my team there.—He said if I concluded to go, to meet there between 12 and 1 o'clock. Finally I told him I would go, after some time talking, told him I would meet him as near that time as I could. He said "all right," he would meet me there. I went on. He went on down the road. I went home; I stopped at Charles Curtis probably five minutes—it might have been longer; don't think it was over that time. Then I went from there up to the stable and put up the sleigh and went home. Then as I opened the outside door Mr. Keith opened the inside door and said, "You have got home." I said, "Yes," and asked him to come out and look at the horse. We both went to the barn together and unharnessed the horse. One of us tied her up. Then both went into the house together. Don't know whether ate any supper or not; at any rate I know Mr. Keith asked me if I had been to supper.

Then Mr. and Mrs. Keith retired to their bedroom. I lit the lantern and went out to the barn and fed the horse. There were two girls sitting by the fire. I pulled off my boots and put them down behind the stove and went up stairs. After being up there some time I heard the girls going to bed; I sat down up there and sewed some; laid on the bed just as I was; did not change anything. After I laid down awhile I heard the clock strike 12. I laid a little while after it struck; then I got up and came down stairs very easy in my stocking feet; opened the door leading into the kitchen, closing that, taking my boots from behind the stove, going through the kitchen into the porch, opened the door leading out of the kitchen. I went through the porch, opened the outside door, sat down and put my boots on. Then I went on down the road a little the other side of Edwin Kinsley's, betwixt Edwin Kinsley's and Mrs. Kinsley's house; met Verrill again. He said, "You are here," I told him, "I am." He replied: "We will have the money at all hazards."

On reaching the house we tried to get in at the window over the sink; that failed to go up; it went up some little distance; tried it the second time; then I told him that window would not go up; then I told him I would go round the house and see if I could not get in some other way; went around the shed, and saw a little window; finally pulled off a piece of board and called out to Mr. Verrill that he need not try any further; called to him not very loud—not loud enough to be heard; he said "all right."

I tried to get in but could not; pulled off my coat, cap and scarf, throwed them in; then came around the corner of the shed; found a horse or bench there, carried it round, put it under the window and got up on it; went in; then I sat down to pull my boots off, went through the shed and opened the door on the front side of the woodshed; Mr. Verrill came in; both of us together went through the door leading out of the shed into the porch; then when we got there Mr. Verrill opened the door without a great deal of trouble; then I said to him "I would go back," or rather went back and got my boots and things. When I came back Mr. Verrill had his boots and coats off and laying on the lounge. I laid mine on the lounge. Mr. Verrill had a hatchet that was laying on the lounge. There was a little light which two windows gave, one window on the front side of the house and one on the back side of the house. From these windows there was a little light, not a great deal.

Then Mr. Verrill went into Mrs. Kinsley's room. The first thing I knew he grabbed Mrs. Kinsley, when she called out "Polly" several times. He told her to "hush." Then he grabbed a chair and struck her with it. The he sat the chair down. He took hold of her again. She made a spring and when she made a spring I grabbed the chair and struck her again.—Then she fell back on the bed. I sat the chair down. Mr. Verrill put his hand in his pocket. I don't know whether he took out his knife or not—what he took out I don't know. At that time there was some noise heard in the other room. It was Polly going across the floor. Mr. Verrill went out with the chair, struck Polly, I suppose it was with the chair. He carried the chair out, and Polly fell there by the stove. Then Mr. Verrill came in. He struck Polly with the chair, then came back into the bedroom into Mrs. Kinsley's room.

At that time I was in the room, looking around for money. He came back into the room and asked her "where was her money." She said she didn't have any—her daughter had it down to the Falls. When he came came back into the bed-room he went to the bed. After asking her for the money I saw him on the bed with Mrs. Kinsley. I was in the room at the same time. After awhile he got off the bed and said: "I had one, but it was a damned poor one." Just then, at that time, there was some other noise heard in the sitting-room. I was in the closet hunting for the money, and when I heard this noise, I looked around and saw Polly going across the room; when she got opposite the window, opposite the front side, I struck her with a chair.

I went back into the room. She was then groaning; went back into the room and commenced hunting again, but we could no find it; asked Mrs Kinsley again where the money was; she said she had none; she said her daughter had it down to the Falls; asked her again where her money was; she said the same thing; her daughter had it down to the Falls; we looked through the closet and did not find any; we looked in the closet and looked in the room; I felt around on the floor and found a lamp and went out to the kitchen and reached up to get some matches to light the lamp; got one match, got one that failed to light; reached up to get some more and tore the box down; could not get another match; then I felt around for the matches where I supposed them to be; the matches I didn't find; set the lamp on the stove and and went back into the room.

Polly was groaning when I came out but was not when I returned; supposed she was dead; returned to the room and said to Mr. Verrill, I cannot get a light; he said I have not got any matches with me; he said we would have to keep hunting in the dark; no money, we didn't find; Mrs. Kinsley was not yet dead; after sometime hunting for the money, we asked for the last time; she said it was in the trunk in the little room; neither one of us did not believe her at that time; we did not find any trunk or money, though we went back; felt in her pockets, did not find anything in them; came out into the sitting-room and put on boots and Mr. Verrill said what shall we do? it is hard thing and no money found; we get nothing after all. I replied to him it was hard, we had got nothing.

It was no use to stay there; I told him I was going home; told him I thought it was best to finish Mrs. Kinsley, she would die any way—he took a hatchet, but whether he struck her with it or not I don't know; know he took it into the room with him; then he came out of the room; also heard him strike Mrs. Kinsley; heard the blow; was in the sitting-room—whether he struck her with the hatchet or not I don't know but he took it in there with him.

Then we came through the house again; I bid Mr. Verrill good evening; started off; I thought the door would be likely to open and some one would discover it; went round again; Mr. Verrill was at the door; I put the horse against the door; bid him good evening a second time; Mr. Verrill said "we will fix this up hereafter;" I said "all right, I am going home;" I went home; don't know where he went, but I left him standing at the shed door.

I went home and went into the house the same way we came out. We were in the house somewhere about three-quarters of an hour, not longer than that I should not think.

When the witness referred to the meeting in the road to go to the house, the method of effecting entrance to the house, to Verrill's alleged part in the murder, and the fiendish outrage committed by him upon the almost lifeless body of Mrs. Kinsley, many eyes were directed to the prisoner, who, without the movement of a muscle, his head resting on his right elbow faced his accuser, his countenance expressing no emotion or change from the steady and quietly attentive manner which has characterized the prisoner throughout the trial.

Thursday forenoon was mainly occupied in a searching cross-examination of Harris by Mr. Ludden, counsel for the defence. The cross-examination occupied over two hours. Nothing was obtained to shake the credibility of his story. The remainder of the forenoon was occupied with the testimony of City Marshal Laughton, who assisted in investigating this case.

In the afternoon, A. C. Howard, who resides in the vicinity of the scene of the murder, testified as to some matters pertaining to the case, and Deputy Sheriff Littlefield and Keene testified as to the fact of the investigation and arrests. County Attorney Bicknell testified relative to the interview between Harris and Verrill, the day the latter was arrested. He testified that Harris told his story through and Verrill did not interpose a word. When he was through he said the story was false, and he (Verrill) could prove where he was that night. Harris replied "you know you was there." Verrill also said, in connection with some remark about the hatchet, that there was another hatchet there, or something to that effect.

This closed the evidence on the part of the Government, except such rebutting testimony as may be introduced after the witnesses for the defence have been examined.

The opening plea for the defence was made by Mr. Ludden on Thursday afternoon, and on Friday morning the prisoner was put upon the stand, testifying as to his whereabouts on the night of January 16th, and denying all knowledge of the murder. Worked in Mr. Holmes' shop that night until past 9 o'clock. Went from there to the house of Mr. Tribou where he boarded, retired to bed some 15 or 20 minutes past 10 and did not leave his room again until daylight, the next morning. Recognized the hatchet shown as his property. Accounted for the blood on the handle by stating that while using it in clapboarding the house of Mr. Lakin he cut his hands in several places. Verrill was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Messrs. Frye and Bicknell, lasting over two hours, without however invalidating any material statement made by him in his direct testimony.

A number of witnesses called for the defence testified concerning Verrill's whereabouts on the night of the murder, and substantiating the statements made by him, particularly the circumstances connected with his leaving work, going to his boarding-house and the time of his retiring for the night.

The government then introduced several witnesses to show that some of the defendant's wittnesses had previously said they knew not the particular time of Verrill's retiring on the night of the murder.

The evidence being all *in*, Mr. Record commenced the closing plea for the defence on Saturday afternoon, continuing till the hour of adjournment and resuming his argument, on Monday morning, concluding it in the afternoon. Attorney General Frye followed for the government and concluded before the adjournment. The charge of Judge Walton was to be given this (Tuesday) morning, and the case will probably go to the jury to-day noon.

At the time of going to press the result of the trial is not known, but we should judge the evidence adduced on the part of the Government, hardly sufficient to convict Verrill of the crime. The testimony of the negro Harris, although straightforward and consistent with itself, in the absence of circumstantial or other proof to confirm it, will probably have little weight with a jury, and we have little doubt of the acquittal of the prisoner.

☞ At the Great National Field Trial of Mowing Machines, held at Auburn, N. Y., June 1866, fifty-nine machines were entered for competition, and over two weeks occupied in the numerous severe tests to which they were subjected. The first premium—Grand Gold Medal, was awarded to the Buckeye Mower, for superiority over all competitors in perfection of work, lightness of draught, ease of management, simplicity, strength and durability. M. G. Brooks has a few machines unsold. No new orders can be filled at the manufactory—the demand exceeding the supply.

☞ Dr C. B. Lighthill can be consulted on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at the Mansion House Augusta; on Friday, July 5th at the Gardiner House, Gardiner, Me; on Thursday and Friday, July 11th and 12th at the American Hotel, Belfast, Me., on Thursday July 18th at the Williams House, Waterville; on Friday July 19 at Turner's Hotel, Skowhegan; and on Thursday and Friday July 25th and 26th at the United States Hotel, Portland, on all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and air passages.

☞ Travellers who have occasion to take the Kennebec line of steamers from this city to Boston, will find excellent accommodations and kind officers on board the "Eastern Queen." Capt. Blanchard is deservedly popular, and the attentive and gentlemanly clerk, Mr. Jesse Tuck, is always ready to render any assistance to those desiring it.

County Nominations. At the Convention held in this city on Wednesday last, the following nominations were made for Kennebec county: Senators—J. T. Woodward, Sidney; J. L. Stevens, Augusta; W. B Snell, Monmouth. County Commissioner, Nathaniel Graves of Vienna. County Treasurer, Daniel Pike of Augusta. County Attorney, S. C. Harley of Hallowell. Register of Deeds, Archibald Clark of Wayne.

Wholesome Bread. Something acceptable to everybody. Let all who want the best material for its production send to their grocer for Pyle's Saleratus, and take no other. It is always put up in pound packages.

Editor's Table.

Oliver Optic's Magazine, "Our Boys and Girls," for July 6th, which is the first number of the new voulme, appears enlarged and improved. It contains a beautiful portrait of Oliver Optic, and the first two chapters of a new story by him—entitled "Breaking Away, or the Fortunes of a Student;" a Story by Olive Logan; "Life in India," by a lady who was born and resided many years there; "Sea Things," by George S. Burleigh, the poet; "The Mysterious House;" a marked Declamation, and the usual variety of Rebusses, Enigmas, Charades, &c. This number comes with a beautiful cover, printed in colors; and is elegantly illustrated. Published evey week by Lee & Shepard, Boston, $2,50 a year, $1,25 for six months, single copies six cents. The publishers offer to send a copy free to any boy or girl who will write to them for it.

Dickens' Works. The facts in the case show that Messrs. Harper & Bros., of New York, and T. B. Peterson & Bros., of Philadelphia, have paid Dickens more than twenty thousand dollars in gold, for the right to publish his works in this country, notwithstanding, Mr. Dickens in a letter to a Boston publishing-house says "the occupation of his life for twenty years, is worthless to him, unless his works bear the Boston imprint;" which statement the *American Literary Gazette* calls "ungenerous, if not dishonest." This being the case, it is right that the Messrs. Peterson who have just issued, "Bleak House" as the fifth volume of their "Green Cloth Edition" of Dickens, should receive a share of the public patronage. The volume has thirty-seven illustrations by H. K. Browne, and is sold for $1.25.

The Maine Normal for June, is embellished with a portrait of Horace Mann, has communications from Jacob Abbott, William Warren, A. P. Wright, and Julia H. May, besides several selected articles, and the usual editorial miscellany. Edited by Geo. M. Gage, Principal of the State Normal School, and published by J. W. Swift & Co., Farmington, at $1.50 per year.

Littell's Living Age for June 29, contains among other good things, an excellent article from the Christian Observer, entitled "Ecce Homo;" "American Literature," from the Saturday Review, and "The League of Peace" from the London Review. Published every Saturday, by Littell & Gay, Boston. Terms $8 per annum.

Every Saturday for July 6, has a variety of excellent reading:—"Beauty and the Beast" by Miss Thackeray; "A Charm of Birds," by Charles Kingsley; "Miracles and Special Providences," by Prof. Tyndall, &c. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Price 10 cents per number.

☞ We should have stated, in our notice of "The Birds of New England," which appears upon the outside of to-day's paper, that it is published by Nichols & Noyes, Boston, Mass. The price of the plain edition is $6, of the colored edition $7.00.

Numismatics. Persons not acquainted with the subject have but little idea of the extent to which the collection of coins is being pursued in this country, how largely it has increased during the past few years, what fabulous prices are often paid for scarce and unique specimens, and what enormous sums many collections of coins have been sold for. As an instance of the extreme prices frequently paid for rare coins, we may mention that at a coin sale in New York, some time since, a half dime of 1802 brought $360. The quarter dollar of 1827 is worth more than $200; the same of 1823 is scarcely less valuable, and the dollar of 1804 is of such extreme rarity that but *four* are known to be in existence, and for an *original* of this denomination *one thousand dollars* has many times been offered and refused.

One of the largest transactions in coins that has ever been made in this country—we mention it for the gratification of those curious in such matters—has recently taken place. We allude to the purchase by Mr. W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, Mass., who is a member of our State Historical Society, of the celebrated Mickley collection of Philadelphia. The exact price paid has not been publicly stated, but is understood to be about $16,000. The entire collection is said to be worth at least $20,000, at present prices, and a few years ago would have realized double this amount. The collection is one of great rarity, and besides containing all the rare pieces above mentioned is rich in American silver and gold pieces, Colonial coinage, and ancient and foreign pieces with a large number of medals, tokens, &c. This entire collection is, we understand, soon to be offered at aution by Mr. Woodward, and Numismatics will thus have a rare opportunity of enriching their collections.

The collection of coins is akin to the collection of books, autographs, postage stamps, &c., for which pleasant and commendable diversions many have a great mania; and they are far more legitimate, honorable and worthy of encouragement than the spending of money for wines, cigars, fast horses and similar enjoyments, and bring a satisfaction for the money spent, as far superior to the latter as the lasting and permanent pleasures of the mind are superior to the trifling and fleeting enjoyments of our physical natures.

Resolutions of the Maine Medical Association. At the annual meeting of the Maine Medical Association held in Portland, June 18-20, the following resolves were offered by Dr. Gilman Davis, of Portland:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Society that statements have been publicly made reflecting with severity upon the management of the Augusta Asylum for the Insane, and bringing charges of cruel neglect and improper treatment of the patients of that institution, it is therefore

Resolved, That it is the opinion and belief of this Society that all such charges or representations are without foundation in fact, and are calculated to impair the confidence of the community in an institution which we believe to be well managed for the best interest of those under its care, and one of which our State may be justly proud, as affording advantages for the comfort and cure of this unfortunate class of patients, at least equal to those of any similar institution in our country; and it is further

Resolved, That in the learning, ability and skill of Dr. Harlow, the present Superintendent of that Institution, in his fitness for the work and in the efficient and faithful manner in which he has performed the duties incumbent upon him, this Society has entire confidence, and deems it due alike to the community and to itself, to express it in this manner.

After remarks by Drs. Hill, Toward and Brickett, of Augusta, Putnam and Nourse, of Bath, Buxton, of Warren, Hawes, of Hallowell, Day, of Alfred, and Martin, of Lewiston, all bearing the same testimony to Dr. Harlow's character for efficiency and faithfulness, it was unanimously

Voted, That the resolutions pass, and the Secretary be instructed to have a copy published in the papers of the State.
E. Howard Vose, M. D.
Secretary Me. Medical Association.

The Vote on the Liquor Law. The vote on the amendment to the liquor law, by counties, as returned to the Secretary of State, is as follows:

	Yes.	No.
Androscoggin,	1707	64
Aroostook,	780	249
Cumberland,	3033	575
Franklin,	910	148
Hancock,	941	254
Kennebec,	2043	387
Knox,	648	62
Lincoln,	655	119
Oxford,	1183	884
Penobscot,	2089	725
Piscataquis,	572	258
Sagadahoc,	726	75
Somerset,	1290	382
Waldo,	608	761
Washington,	992	610
York,	1189	493
Total,	19,358	5,536

Deafness and Catarrh. Another testimonial of Dr. Carpenter's Cures from Mr. A. F. Boynton:

For many years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh and Bronchitis. I had a bad cough, dullness, pains and confusion in my head, loss of memory, profuse and constant discharges from nostrils and throat, health, strength and digestion so impaired as to unfit me for business or exertion, and was fast failing, and I do not think I should now be in existence, had I not consulted Dr. Carpenter, now at the DeWitt House in this city, for all my efforts for relief had proved unsuccessful, but knowing Dr. C. had permanently cured a neighbor (Mr. L. K. Moody) of catarrh and polypus, I was induced to visit him and take a course of his treatment; and I am most grateful to be able to say they have restored my health and cured me of catarrh and bronchitis. I reside at West Waterville, where any person interested can see or hear from me.
A. F. Boynton.
Lewiston, June 27, 1867.

Dr. C. has returned to Lewiston and can be consulted a few weeks as usual, upon all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and catarrh.

Democratic State Convention. The Democratic State Convention assembled in Portland on Tuesday last. Chas. P. Kimball, Esq., of Portland, presided over its deliberations. On motion of Gorham L. Boynton, Esq., of Bangor, Hon. E. F. Pillsbury, of Augusta, was nominated candidate for Governor by acclamation. The convention was addressed by Mr. Pillsbury and other gentlemen. A State Committee were appointed, and the following resolutions, reported by Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the past history of the Democratic party, is to be found in the proudest record of the country; its creed in the Constitution; and it is ready to meet the great questions of the future, with the patriotism, fidelity to principles, and practical wisdom which characterized its long and auspicious identification with the history of the nation.

Resolved, That representation in the Congress of the United States and in the electoral college, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people,—fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our Republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof. And we are therefore in favor of admitting to seats in either branch of Congress, every Representative from every State in allegiance to the Government, who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for a seat therein.

Resolved, That our last Congress was without a precedent in its utter disregard of the Constitution and the rights of the people under it. All conservative pledges, which during the war, were made by both branches of Congress, by the President and his Cabinet, and by our leading Generals, were cast aside and disregarded; the voice of the people speaking through the minority was stifled on questions of the most momentous interest and which overturn the fundamental principles of a Republican government—ten millions of people who had made a full surrender to our victorious army were deprived of their equal rights, dignity and authority as States within the Union, and were declared as alien enemies and placed under an irresponsible military rule—our taxation was increased, our treasury burdened, our foreign commerce paralyzed, capital arrayed against labor and the toiling masses made subservient to the rich, by the unjust exemption from taxation of a large portion of the wealth of the nation; and in short, their legislation was used for corrupt and unlawful purposes, which merit and must receive the condemnation of an enlightened, but outraged people.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of judicious measures to prevent all unnecessary and improper traffic in intoxicating liquors, we are opposed to the present law as being extreme, tyranical, cruel and oppressive, in violation of the inalienable rights of the citizen and injurious to the cause of temperance, and as destructive of the very objects professed by its authors.

Resolved, That the law enacted by the last Legislature of this State known as the Constabulary law, is an innovation upon our system of government, arbitrary in principle, offensive in its operation, insulting to local officers in treating them as incompetent or unworthy, and overriding their authority; unnecessarily creating a horde of official spies and informers, to harass our citizens, and adding greatly to the expenses of a heavily burdened and overtaxed people.

Resolved, That the United States Bonds should be taxed.

Resolved, That we recognize anew the services of our army and navy in the cause of the Union, and the duty of our National and State governments to meet promptly their claims for services rendered the nation, and extend to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen the most generous consideration and care.

Resolved, That it is with pride we again present the name of Hon. E. F. Pillsbury to the people of Maine as our candidate for Governor. His patriotism, ability, devotion to the interests of the people and welfare of the State we fully recognize and appreciate, and we tender to him the assurance of an earnest, faithful support.

Republican State Convention. The Republican State Convention assembled in this city on Thursday last. Ex-Governor Cony was elected President of the body, with the usual complement of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain was unanimously nominated candidate for re-election as Governor of the State. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov. Cony, Gov. Chamberlain, Senator Morrill, Hon. F. A. Pike, and Hon. John A. Peters. The following resolutions reported by Hon. Chas. A. Goddard were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That permanent peace can be secured to the nation only by firm adherence to the self-evident truth that all men are created equal.

Resolved, That political power being the inherent right of citizens, *impartial suffrage* should be the uniform law of all the States, secured either by the present authority of Congress or by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent legislation of Congress, providing for the restoration of the late rebel States to their proper relations to the Union, is characterized by justice and sound statesmanship, and receives the hearty support of the loyal citizens of Maine.

Resolved, That the American people owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the brave soldiers and sailors who, through the great struggle of our national existence, so nobly maintained and defended our liberties amid unparalleled privations, sufferings and sacrifices. The Union men of Maine hereby pledge to them and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in defence of of the nation our sympathies and substantial support.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the military administration of our distinguished, fearless and patriotic fellow-citizen, Major General Sheridan, in Louisiana and Texas, and we pledge to him and the other military commanders in the several Southern districts the unwavering support of the Union men of Maine in their efforts to protect the loyal people of the late rebel States and to secure the organization of loyal and constitutional governments in said States.

Resolved, That our national indebtedness should be funded as speedily as the necessities of the Government will allow, at the lowest practicable rate of interest, always maintaining inviolate all pledges of the national faith.

Resolved, That the law in relation to taxing United States bonds and stock in National Banks should be adjusted by Congress on constitutional principles of equity, and that whatever municipal taxation is imposed on stock in National Banks, should go to the advantage of the cities and towns in which said bank stock is owned.

Resolvid, That we earnestly approve of the administration of our present Governor, Joshua L. Chamberlain, who has proved as able and efficient in council as in the field, and that we emphatically commend him to the citizens of Maine for a triumphant reelection in September.

☞ Purgative Pills have become a settled necessity with the American people. Indeed, cathartics always have been and always must be used, in some form,—by all mankind. In this country, the pilular form of administration has been growing in favor since pills were first made of Aloes and Rhubarb, rolled into a ball. Their high position in the public confidence has finally been secured and fastened into permanency, by Ayer's Cathartic Pills, the most skillful combination of medicine for the disease they are intended to cure, that science can devise or art produce. Those who need pills, no longer hesitate what pills to take if they can take Ayer's Pills.—*Wheeling* (*Va.*) *Press*.

☞ Some of our cotemporaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of Plantation Bitters.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite. 2t30

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs. The amount of musical power which these instruments possess, the purity and beauty of the tones, and the great variety of effect which can be produced upon them, are remarkable, especially when they are compared with melodeons, which instruments they are rapidly taking the place of, and must supercede entirely, as soon as they become known. Nearly all artists of note pronounce them superior to all others—the best instruments of ther class in the world.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

☞ For the cure of Neuralgia and other nervous diseases, many eminent physicians have prescribed *Turner's Universal Neuralgia Pills* with the most satisfactory results. In thousands of cases it has effected permanent cures, and we are glad to call the attention of our readers who are sufferers from this very common complaint, to a remedy which comes to us so well endorsed that we cannot doubt it will prove efficacious in nine cases out of ten. It may be had of any druggist.—*Advertisment.*

☞ The famine crisis has passed in the South. The cry of distress that recently came up from nearly all the Southern States is now alleviated by the gathering of the early crops. The absolute necessaries of life are now within the reach of all, although the poorer classes of the population have experienced severe hardship in the last few months.

☞ The Oxford *Democrat* says that J. Luther Stanley, oldest son of Mr. John Stanley of East Fryeburg, was drowned on Sunday, while bathing in the Saco near that place. At the time he was attempting to carry a younger boy upon his back, who, getting too near his neck, forced him down.

Magnolia Water. A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 1t30

Special Notices.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

ARE the most perfect purgative we are able to produce and, as we think, have ever yet been made by any body. Their efforts have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the other medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstruction of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart tone and strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, are entirely harmless. Cures have been made that would surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use of these medicines and the certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred disorders arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations on which they may make more profit. Demand AYER's and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

For sale by C. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist, Augusta. 2m26

DR. AYER'S MEDICINES,

Sold in Augusta at FULLER'S Drug Store. 21

BE ON YOUR GUARD

against the IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS of

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS,

with which the PIRATES who make a DISHONORABLE LIVING, by preying upon the sick and suffering, are now endeavoring to flood the markets of this country. Whenever these POISON-MONGERS are discovered, they are immediately prosecuted by the proprietors, who expend thousands of dollars annually in tracing them to justice. Within a short time injunctions have been obtained in the Courts of the United States against a number of Individuals and firms, and suits are now in progress against several others, all of whose names will be given to the public. But in spite of the utmost vigilance and activity of their detective agents, the undersigned are of course unable to protect the public *entirely* against piratical imitations of a Standard National Tonic, everywhere in request, and as readily convertible into cash as United States Bonds or Treasury Notes. They, therefore, as a MEASURE OF PRECAUTION, direct attention to the fact that a finely engraved label, representing St. George and the Dragon, and a beautiful proprietary stamp, bearing the official endorsement of the Government, appear on every bottle of the genuine BITTERS. The article is further authenticated by a miniature note of hand, with the signature of "Hostetter & Smith," to counterfeit which is a *State Prison Crime*. The true BITTERS are sold *in bottles only, and never in bulk.* 1m30

DR. SCHENCK, THE LUNG DOCTOR.

☞ The Proprietor of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, the Inventor of SCHENCK'S RESPIRONMETER, the only instrument that can to a certainty detect the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs.

This is of great importance to Dr Schenck, to know the exact condition of the lungs, whether it is Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial, Pleuritic, or Dyspeptic Consumption, and whether it is both lungs or only one that is diseased.

It requires constant and long practice and study to become familiar with every sound or rattling of a deceased bronchial tube. Patients come to Dr. Schenck to get examined that have been examined by their family physician, who told them that their lungs were almost gone; when by a close examination with the Respironmeter, it is often found that it is an affection of the bronchial tubes and by getting a healthy action of the liver and tone of the stomach, the sufferer is soon restored to health. Some times medicine that will stop a cough is certain to stop the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood—hemorrhage follows, and in fact, stopping the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms every week, 32 Bond street, New York, and 35 Hanover street, Boston, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with the Respironeter the charge is five (5) dollars. His medicines are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Also a full supply at all times at his rooms. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, Agents for Boston. For Sale by all druggists. 64p1y52

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES,

old in Augusta by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists. 15

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES,

Sold in Augusta at FULLER'S Drug Store. 21

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON:—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of cholera morbus, within a few years past, I most cheerfully recommend its use, as a safe and effectual remedy. About four years ago I used it in a case of Cholera, and it proved an effectual and speedy cure, and in many cases of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh; and sometime in December last, six of my children were taken down with scarlet fever or canker rash, my only medicine was Pain Killer and Castor Oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in about five weeks my family were entirely recovered, and I recommend the same as a safe and sure cure for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever, by giving one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, and every other day Castor Oil.

CORNELIUS G. VANDEENBURG, Saratoga Springs.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself to be *The Medicine of the Age*. Although there has been many medicinal preparations before the public since its first introduction, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance to the estimation of the world, as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. 1m30

Perfectly Safe in all Cases. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. 3t28

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP,

old in Augusta at FULLER'S Drug Store. 21

DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS.

The Great Blood Purifier; the best Health Restorer, and the most perfect Spring and Summer Medicine ever used.

They effectually cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver and Bilious Complaint, General debility, and all Chronic diseases.

They cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, restore the appetite, drive out all humor, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate, build up, and restore to health and soundness, both body and mind, all who use them. Sold by all dealers in medicine. GEO C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, Boston. 16weop14

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

With B. T. BABBITT'S pure Concentrated Potash, or ready soap maker. Warranted clear, strong and uniform. Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or key in market. Put up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. Ten pounds will make fifteen gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumer will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT.

9m45 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., N. Y.

CANCER, SCROFULA, &c., CURED.

Persons afflicted with Cancer, Scrofula, Tumors, Eruptions &c, are cured by the use of DR. GREENE'S

ELECTRO-MEDICINED BATHS

and Indian Vegetable Remedies, which cleanse the blood of all Humors, Mercury, Lead, &c., and restore health to invalids afflicted with every variety of diseases. A book describing Cancer, Scrofula, Humors and other diseases, with their proper means of cure, may be obtained free at the MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or by mail, address Dr R. GREENE, 10 Temple place, Boston. 3t28

Turner's Tic Doloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill is a safe, certain and speedy Cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous disease can withstand its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and two postage stamps.

TURNER & CO.,
1y30 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

MOTH & FRECKLES.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face called Moth Patches and Freckles, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by DR. B. C PERRY Dermatologist. 49 Bond St., New York. Sold by all druggists in Augusta and elsewhere. Price $2 per bottle 6m15

FISHER'S COUGH DROPS.

A standard remedy for COUGHS and CONSUMPTION, prepared by G. W. Wallingford, grandson of the late Dr. Fisher. NASON, SYMONDS & CO., Kennebunk, Me., Proprietors; G. C. GOODWIN & Co., 38 Hanover St., Boston, N. E. Agents. 3m26

FISHER'S COMPOUND MANDRAKE BITTERS.

From the original recipe. Unrivalled for its efficiency. A sure cure for Diseases of the Blood and Digestive Organs. Prepared by G. W. Wallingford, grandson of the late Dr. Fisher. NASON SYMONDS & CO., Kennebunk, Me., Proprietors; RUST BROS. & BIRD, 43 Hanover St., Boston, sole agents for New England. 3m26

It will be a great Blessing to the afflicted to know that they can positively be cured of neuralgia, nervesache, painful nervous affections, headache, hysterics and nervous debility by partaking of an occasional dose of DR. TURNER'S Tricoloreaux or Universal Neuralgia Pill. The extraordinary power of this invaluable medicine is proved by a mass of evidence and testimonials. Apothecaries have it. Principal Depot, 120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package by mail, two postage stamps extra. 3m24

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer will certainly exterminate these pests, if its use is persevered in. Beware of bogus Fly-Papers, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be swindled. Ask for DUTCHER'S, which is sold by all live Druggists. 1m28

Whiskers. DR LAMONT'S CORNELIA will force Whiskers upon the smoothest face, or Hair upon bald heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cents. Address REEVES & CO., 48 Nassau St., New York. 1y30*

Tourists. No one should leave home this season without providing themselves with COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE to guard against sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus. It immediately corrects the stomach in such cases. It is a specific in Summer Complaints. 2t30

COE'S COUGH BALSAM,

Sold in Augusta by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists. 15

WOOD'S MOWING MACHINE FOR SALE.

A Single Horse Machine, used one year—will be sold low.—Perfect. To be sold because the owner uses a Two-Horse Machine. 29p3 F. H. DODGE, Pittsfield, Me.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.

[Corrected weekly by J. McARTHUR, J. HIGGS & Co., C. H. MULLIKEN & Co., and E. G. STORER.]

Flour,	$11.00 to 13 00	Clear Salt Pork,	$18.00 to 20.00
Corn Meal,	1 30 to 1 40	Mutton ₩ lb.	5 to 12
Rye Meal,	1 75 to 0 00	Spring Lamb ₩ lb.	13 to 17
Wheat,	none	Veal,	6 to 9
Rye,	1 30 to 1 50	Turkeys ₩ lb.	18 to 20
Corn,	1 25 to 1 30	Chickens ₩ lb.	18 to 21
Barley,	1 25 to 1 5	Clover Seed,	00 to 00
Beans,	4 00 to 4 50	Herdsgrass,	Nominal.
Oats,	80 to 85	Red Top,	"
Potatoes,	25 to 30	Hay ₩ ton,	"
Dried Apples,	10 to 14	Lime,	1 75 to 0 00
Cooking Apples,	1 00 to 1 50	Fleece Wool,	40 to 45
Butter,	20 to 25	Pulled Wool,	45 to 50
Cheese,	18 to 20	Sheep Skins,	1 75 to 2 50
Eggs,	19 to 21	Hides,	9 to 10
Lard,	14 to 18	Calf Skins,	20 to 25
Beef,	10 to 13	Lamb Skins,	40 to 0 75
Round Hog,	11 00 to 12 00	Wood, hard,	$ 50 to 7 00

CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD

WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1867.

At market:	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veal
This week,	1400	5416	1300	600
Last week,	1347	4123	341	650
One year ago, (June 27,)	2441	6071	2000	450

PRICES.

BEEVES—Extra qual.... $14 25@15.00 | Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.
First qual..... 14.25@14.50
Second do..... 13.75@14.00
Third do..... 12 75@13.50

Poorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., $11.50@12 50

WORKING OXEN—$200 to 250; handy steers, $160 to 200, or a little above their value as beef.

MILCH COWS—$65@80; Extra, $85@115; Heifers; farrow, $40@55.

SHEEP—₩ lb., 4¼@6c; Extra, 6¼@7½c.

Hides—Brighton, 10@11c; country one, 9@9½c. CALF SKINS 20@22c. TALLOW, 7½@8¼c ₩ lb.

PELTS—Lambs, 80c; Shorn, 25c ₩ lb. Wool $2 25 @2.50.

SHOATS—Wholesale, 8@9c; retail 8@10c ₩ lb.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

R D Blinn, 4.

REMARKS. The supply of beeves in market this week is about the same in number as that of last, but the Western Cattle were not as good upon an average, there being many light ones among them. Prices remain about the same and trade has been active.

WORKING OXEN. There are but a few pairs in market and not much enquiry for Workers. The trade for several weeks will be very quiet, until Cattle begins to come from Maine. What few pairs there are in this week, holders are asking from $200@$325 ₩ pair.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

Daggett & Stall, 112; L M Nash, 61; E M Carlton, 80; J Abbott, 112; T Q Hollis, 36; Mr Hatch, 18; Mr Butler, 20; R D Blinn, 32.

The supply of Sheep and Lambs is about the same as that of last week. The trade is dull and prices are fully one cent a pound lower. We quote sales of 112 lambs at $5 ₩ head, 230 at $6 1 lot at $6, 81 at $4 50, 100 yearlings average weight 85 lbs at 6c, 40 average 85 at 5c, 80 sheep at 7c average 82.

LIVE POULTRY. There was about one ton of the two logged stock. Prices the same as last week, 18 to 20c ₩ lb. Good dressed turkeys were for sale this morning, outside Faneuil Hall, or 29 to 25c ₩ lb. and dull at that.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

SATURDAY, June 29, 1867.

Sales of domestic wools for the week have been light, but the tendency of prices of fleece and pulled has been in favor of buyers. We present below the prices of some of the leading grades of domestic wools:

FINE WOOL.—Fine Vermont, 53@c; Extra Vermont, 75c; Light Maine, 58c; Choice Maine, 62@c; Low Maine, 57½c.

COARSE AND MEDIUM.—Ohio Fleece, 55@58c; Michigan, 55c; Low Pennsylvania, 46c

COMMING WOOLS.—Western, 56c; Maine, 65c; Canada, 70c.

The above are quotations for the old clip. No new clip has yet been offered in market, and speculation in regard to the opening prices of the new clip are extremely vague and contradictory. The price will probably become established in a week or two, or as soon as wool of this years growth is thrown upon the market. —*Commercial Bulletin.*

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, June, 29, 1867.

APPLES—Green ₩ bbl. $0 00@0 00; Sliced, ₩ ₩ 15@ 16.

BUTTER—Country ₩ lb 23, @25, Choice Table, 25@28; Store 18@25.

BEANS—Marrow ₩ bush. $0 00@0 00; Pea $4 75@5 25; Blue Pod, $4 25@4 75.

CHEESE—New, 12@16c

FISH—Cod, large shore, ₩ quin. $5 00@6 00; large Bank ₩ quin $4 50@5 00; small Bank, ₩ quin. $3 00@0 00; Pollock, ₩ quin. $3 25@4 45; Haddock ₩ quin. $2 00@2 25; Hake $2 00@2 50; Herring, shore, ₩ bbl. $6 00@7 00; Scaled ₩ box, 30@40c; No. 1 Herring ₩ box, 20@25c; Mackerel, ₩ bbl. — Bay No. 1, $18 00@19 00; Bay No. 2, $00 00@00 00; Shore No. 1, $19 50@0 00; Shore No. 2, $00 00@0 00, Shore No. 3, small $0 00@0 00

GRAIN—Rye, $1 75@1 85; Oats 95@1.00c; mixed corn, $1 15@1.18; Yellow, $1.25@1.30; Barley, 1 10@1 25c, Shorts per ton $42@45.

HAY—₩ net ton, pressed, $25@00 00; loose $00@0 0.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 18@19; Slaughter Hides, 9½@10c; Calf Skins, 20@00; Lamb Skins 1 00@1 25.

PRODUCE—Potatoes ₩ bush, $ 80@ 85; Beef ₩ lb., 10@12c; Eggs ₩ doz., 24@25c. Turkeys, 30@32c. Chickens, 17@20c; Geese, 20@23; Onions, $1 25@1 50 ₩ bush.; Lamb, 18@20c; Veal 10@12c.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....June 29.

FLOUR—Western Superfine, $8.00@0.00; Common extras $10.5 @12, 00, Medium extras at $12. 50@13.50; and good and choice, including Pacific St. Louis brands, at $14.00@18 00 ₩ bbl

CORN—Western mixed, $1 17@1.20; yellow, $1.18@1.21

OATS—Northern and Canada, 83@93c ₩ bush; P. E. Island 00@00c.

RYE—1.30@1 40 ₩ bush. Shorts $35@$37; Fine Feed $40@42; and Middlings at $45@50 ₩ ton.

WOOL—43@70c ₩ lb, as to quality, for fleece and pulled.

HAY—Sales from $25 to $30.

NEW YORK MARKET.....July 1.

FLOUR—State, $7 00@11.00; round hoop Ohio, $10.20@12.75 Western, $7 00@12 00; Southern, $9 75@15.00; Canada dull, WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee new, $2 25@$2.25; Milwaukee Club 00.

CORN—Mixed western, 1 5@1 8

Married.

In Augusta, June 25th, by Rev. E. E. Johnson, Alvin B. Stone to Martha A. Perry, both of Augusta; June 19th, by Rev. C. F. Penney, Henry S. Foster, of Lowell, Mass., to Emi y N. Weeks, of Jefferson; June 27th, L. F. Dutton to Henrietta Frain both of Augusta.

In Somerset Mills, June 30th, by Rev. A. J. Baker, Sumner Emery, of Benton to Mary Chase, of Fairfield.

In San Jose, Cal., May 13th, Benj. H. Cottle, of the *San Jose Mercury*, formerly of Kennebec Co. Me., to Nellie D. Skinner, daughter of Judge D. skinner.

In Washington, D. C., May 6th, by Robert Wilder, Esq., William H. Goodhue to Mary A. Reven, both of Washburn.

In West Camden, June 22nd, by E. G. S. Ingraham, Esq., Mr. Rufus C. Thomas to Mary A. Keller, both of Rockport.

In Andover, Mass. June 2nd, by Rev. D. Littlefield, Judson Reynolds, of Sidney, Me., to Emma Abbott, of North Andover.

In Vassalboro', May 29th, by Rev J. E. Mills, Mr. Samuel H. Porter, of Sidney to Mary S. Lewis, of V.; June 18th, Seth Kellett to Hannah F. Trask, both of V.

In Mt Vernon, June 30th, by James F. Blunt, Esq., Morrill Jewell, of Mt. Vernon to Laura J. Ladd, of Vienna; Jacob Ladd to Lucy A. Whittier, both of Vienna.

In Bangor, June 25th, by Rev. Dr. Pond, Chas. E. Parlin, of Winthrop to Marie A. Briggs, of Hudson.

Died.

In Readfield, June 28th, George W., son of H. C. and E. B. Clough, aged 22 years.

In South Durham, June 10th, Oliver Conant, aged 71 years 3 months.

In Bath, June 16th, Mrs. Catherine, wife of George W. Card, aged 45 years; June 17th, Mrs Elisabeth McKay, aged 35 yrs.

In Portland, June 18th, Mrs Polly W. Thompson, formerly of North Conway, aged 74 years 11 months.

In Falmouth, June 20th, Adam Winslow, aged 72 years 3 mos.

TAX NOTICE.

The Taxes of the City of Augusta for the year 1867, have been this day committed to me for collection: and by a vote of the City Council I am authorized to make a discount of five per cent. on all Taxes paid to me on or before the 15th of this month And I hereby give notice that by a vote of the said Council, I am instructed to add interest upon all of said taxes not paid on or before the 1st of November next. THOS. LITTLE,

Augusta, July 1st, 1867. 3t30 Collector.

There will be a Public Trial of the new DIRIGO Mowing Machine in Augusta, on the Trotting Park on Thursday, July 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M., the result of which will be published in next week's Farmer. It is also expected that G. L. Curtis of Winterport, will give a Pub lic Trial of the above kind of Mower next Saturday, July 9th, in Winterport. On the same day a trial in Skowhegan. R. M. MANSUR,

30 Augusta, Agent for Maine.

MOWING MACHINES! WAKE UP!

We would be most happy to try our little Monitor Mower against the giant Mowers of which we read so much in the papers, with their recent improvements, and X and double XX improvements. We should like to sail her out into a fair field of grass, and put her to the test with any of them, the Buckeye, Union, Wood's, Granite, Dirigo, or any other now in use in the state of Maine. And let her tell the story for herself. This would be the most satisfactory way to decide this great question, which is of so much importance to the farmers of Maine.

Stetson Farm, June 28th, 1867. 30 M. B. RICE.

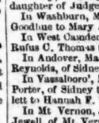
HORSE HOES.

This is to notify all persons having HORSE HOES that they can get them repaired at my shop in East Corinth; and the old style altered over so as to work as well as the improved, all that is necessary to send is the irons. Price $2.

All steel and prices of Hoes kept on hand to sell or swap. The Hoe to buy is the Hoe patented by Chandler & Nickels. Feb. 10, 1857. MOSES CHANDLER.

East Corinth, June 28th, 1867. 3t30*

HONEST GENERAL KNOX.



Will stand at my Stable near the east end of Ken. Bridge for the month of July, only for the use of twenty mares. He is 4 years old, stands 16 hands high; color splendid bay; and weighs 975 pounds; can trot faster than and other of his age in Maine. Owners of Mares at their risk, at time of service. His stock can be seen at Meehan's and Elder Turner's on the Belgrade road, it is considered the best on the river. Terms made known at time of service. JOHN SHAW.

Augusta, July 1st, 1867. 4t30

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber would hereby inform his former patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to do CUSTOM WOOL CARDING, at his Mill at Sabattisville, in the very best manner and with dispatch. Packages of Wool sent by rail road will receive careful attention. JOHN BURT.

Sabattisville, June, 1867. 3t30

FOR SALE.

A thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull Calf. Pedigree furnished. Said calf is out of the cow "Lotty," No. 28, B. I Nourse dairy stock and by the famous bull Saco Second, now at the Nourse Farm at Orrington. Also two Grade Heifers, one year old. FRANK BUCK.

Orland, June 24, 1867. 4t30

FOR THE DAIRY.

Churns, Cheese Hoops, Pails, Tubs, Butter Moulds, Stamps, Spatting Ladles and Spoons; also superior Butter Salt, for sale by 4meop30 JOHN McARTHUR, No 3, Williams' Block.

HAYING TOOLS!!

A good assortment for sale by 30 JOHN McARTHUR.

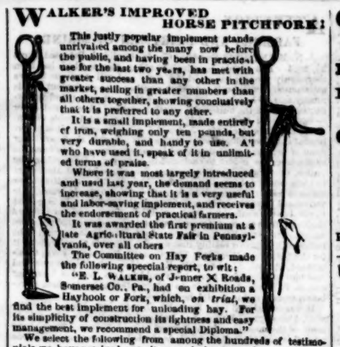
WANTED.

Good Meat or Pastry Cooks. Call at the Augusta House. 30

WANTED.

A Good Horse. Call at the Augusta House. 30

WALKER'S IMPROVED HORSE PITCHFORK!



This justly popular implement stands unrivaled among the many now before the public, and having been in practical use for the last two years, has met with greater success than any other in the market, selling in greater numbers than all others together, showing conclusively that it is preferred to any other.

It is a small implement, made entirely of iron, weighing only ten pounds, but very durable, and handy to use. All who have used it, speak of it in unlimited terms of praise.

Where it was most largely introduced and used last year, the demand seems to increase, showing that it is a very useful and labor-saving implement, and receives the endorsement of practical farmers.

It was awarded the first premium at a late Agricultural State Fair in Pennsylvania, over all others

The Committee on Hay Forks made the following special report, to wit:

"E. L. WALKER, of Jenner X Roads, Somerset Co., Pa., had on exhibition a Haybook or Fork, which, on *trial*, we find the best implement for unloading hay. For its simplicity of construction its lightness and easy management, we recommend a special Diploma."

We select the following from among the hundreds of testimonials we have received as to its superiority over other forks.

We, the undersigned, having used the Horse Pitchfork for unloading hay, think it a real improvement. We used Walker's last year and believe it to be the best in use.

ROBERT LEIGHTON, Westbrook;
JOSIAH ALLEN, Falmouth;
JOSEPH HOBBS, "
DANIEL R. ALLEN, Cumberland.
DANIEL MERRILL, "
SOLOMON MERRILL, "

Dr. N. T. True, of Bethel, Me., writes:

MR. G. A. WHITE.—*Dear Sir*:—I used one of Walker's Horse Hay forks last season, and would not do without it on any consideration. Its operation is simple, the hay being easily pitched up, and will take to a fork full, if need be, more than any horse can raise. You can make use of it when it was a great comfort to me to let the horse do the work while I sat looking on.

Mr. A. M. Hall, of West Falmouth, Me., writes:

MR G. A. WHITE, *Dear Sir*:—In the haying harvest, pitching with me has always been an item, and I have studiously looked for the best Hay Pitcher, and have tried all kinds that have come to my notice through the papers I used Walker's last season, and think it much superior to any other; and if it be worth anything to you or anybody else, I am pleased to give this unsolicited testimony.

This Fork properly arranged and managed in a barn, into which, 30 to 40 tons of hay are put has invariably given satisfaction. Agents are now doing good business at putting them up in many parts of the State. There is still some territory not taken. Parties desiring to such places will apply to the general agent. Directions for using sent free by mail.

G. A. WHITE, Gen'l. Agent,
with W F Smith & Co. Augusta, Me.

30

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

Advice and Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Horses given free.

The Editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* desires to inform the owners of horses throughout the United States, that he has regularly engaged upon his paper, one of the ablest and most experienced professional veterinarians in the United States, whose special duty it shall be to answer, gratis, all questions relative to sick or injured horses, which may be addressed to the SPIRIT,—*whether by subscribers or not.* These answers will in all cases contain a prescription for the injury described, and will be printed in connection with the question asked, in the following number of the *Spirit*. No answers, however will be given by mail, it being a part of the object of the editor, to submit the ability of the professor who has assumed this department of the *Spirit*, to the keenest criticism of the general public. By adding this useful department to the *Spirit*, the editor contributes to those of his readers and subscribers who own horses, a horse-doctor free, and only to the subscribers but to every horse-owner in the United States who may choose to direct an inquiry to the SPIRIT by mail. The subscription price of the *Spirit* is $5 a year; but single copies may be bought from news agents from week to week by those who desire to use it temporarily only, for veterinarian questions at 15 cents a copy. The *Spirit of the Times* is a high-toned gentleman's paper which (with the old *Spirit*, whose business and title it inherits) is of forty years standing, and is devoted to Hunting, Fishing, Racing, Field Sports, Literature, and the Stage.

☞ Dealers will continue to procure their supplies as heretofore.

GEORGE WILKES, Editor and Proprietor,
201 William St., New York.

1t30

AGENTS WANTED

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—FRANKLIN.

Why will people pay $30 or $100 for a Sewing-Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all PRACTICAL purposes? Nobody standing reports to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and DOES NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel ALL others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. Machines sent to Agents on trial, and *given away* to families who are needy and deserving

15w30 address J. C. OTIS & CO., Boston Mass.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Gardiner three miles from the city, on the road leading to Richmond and known as the Cobbossee road. Said Farm contains about 70 acres, suitably divided into tillage, woodland and pasturing There is about fifty acres of good land adjoining said farm, which can be purchased if desired. The premises are supplied with never-failing water, a good orchard; and the location is one of the most pleasant and desirable in the valley of the Kennebec. The subscriber will be on the premises for about 8 weeks, and all desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call within that time. For further information inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of BENJ. JOHNSON, Proprietor of the Johnson House at Gardiner.

June 28, 1867. 3t30 JOHN LANDERKIN.

AMERICAN LIFE DROPS

Are warranted to be the best *PAIN KILLER* in the whole world.

Use internally,	or externally,	as cases require,	following directions,

and they will cure, beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Cholera,	Coughs,	Rheumatism,
Cholera-Morbus,	Colds,	Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa,	Croup,	Sprains,
Dysentery,	Sore Throat,	Bruises,
Diphtheria,	Bronchitis,	Cramps,
Headache,	Colic,	and Wounds.

They will work wonders with all your aches and pains. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores. 1y19

STATE PENSIONS.

Persons Entitled to the Benefits of the STATE PENSION ACT, Approved Feb. 23, 1866.

And continued in force by Act of Feb 23, 2867, are hereby notified that the Municipal Authorities of Cities, Towns, and Plantations, have been supplied with the necessary Blanks, and will make the applications for parties desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of the Law.

Persons holding certificates under the Law approved Feb 23, 1867, are no longer entitled to *PENSIONS UNDER SUCH CERTIFICATES*, but new applications must be made in all cases, for Pensions to commence from Feb. 23d, 1867.

E. W. STETSON,
Chairman Ex. Com. on State Pensions.

8t28

AUGUSTA HOUSE,

State Street, Augusta, Me.

WILL BE RE-OPENED JUNE 1st, 1867.

J. H. KLING, Proprietor.

Transient rates from $2 to $2.50 per day. Free carriage to and from the cars and boats. 23tf

BANGOR HOUSE,

BANGOR, MAINE.

The subscriber having purchased the Bangor House, would tender his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him for the past five years: and would say that the House has been greatly enlarged and improved within the past year, and toge her with improvements now being made, will add largely to its capacity and the comfort of its guests. This House is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the State. Every attention will be given to make it among the most attractive.

☞ Prices the same as other Hotels in this City. Hacks, Coaches, and a first-class Livery Stock in connection.

Bangor, May, 1867. 26 O. M. SHAW.

TRAVELERS' HOUSE.

KEPT BY

SIMON A. HAHN,

DAMARISCOTTA MILLS.

June 17, 1867. 3t28*

HOW TO SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Buy your Hoop skirts and Corsets at MILLETT'S. He keeps constantly on hand the best line of skirts ever shown in this city at the lowest prices known in the war; also, a large and complete assortment of American, German, and French Corsets, all waranted to give perfect satisfaction.

TRIMMINGS! TRIMMINGS!!

Just received, a full line of Dress Trimmings, a so a fine assort ment of Ladies' Kids, Gloves, Cotton Hose. San Umbrellas. Parasols, Fans, and all articles usually found in a Fancy Goods Store at A. D. MILLETT'S,

23tf Cony's Block, Water St., Augusta, Me.

GIN,

Is said by the natives of Holland to possess medicinal properties; but the natives of Maine prohibit its use and go to PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store, where they find for sale low the largest and best stock of unprohibited Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Goods, Fresh Herbs, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Elastic Hose, &c., Sponges, Chamois Skins, Flavoring Extracts, Pure Spices, Choice Cigars and Tobaccos, and all articles usually kept in a First Class Drug Store.

☞ Remember the place is at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store, Cor. Water Street and Market Square. 29tf

BOURBON WHISKEY,

Is a startling fact unknown to most people that, under the Maine Law, any person who imbibes the above mentioned liquid, is liable to seizure and confiscation by the State Constable or City Marshal for being a vessel *containing intoxicating liquors* "in violation of the Statute for such cases made and provided."—

Those who drink Soda Water at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store near no such danger. 29

WOOD'S IMPROVED FIRST PREMIUM MOWER.

I have for sale at reduced prices, and can sell at a better bargain than can be bought of any other parties, and will warrant them second to no other Mower. This Mower is lighter draft and as good cutting Machine as any thing out, and as durable. All repairs furnished by me, also the improvements can be put on any old Wood Machine by me. LUTHER WHITMAN,

8t29 Winthrop, Me

WORMS! WORMS!!

Save the children—why let them suffer or die, when relief is at hand? Dr Gould's Pin Worm Syrup will speedily remove Pin Worms, or any other worms from the system without the slightest injury to the health.

It is a mild cathartic, and improves the health by removing all impurities from the system. Sold by

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.
6m19 Boston, and all Druggists.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

Constantly on hand and for sale at the Manufacturer's Lowest Prices at PATTERSON'S Music Store. Pianos, in or out of the City tuned and repaired. 20

TOILET AND FANCY GOODS.

A large stock for sale at *Low Prices*, at PATTERSON'S Bookstore. 29

HALE'S ARNICA OINTMENT,

Russia Salve, Grace's Salve, Hardy's Salve, Griswold's Salve Dalley's Pain Extractor, Holloway's Ointment, Pettit's Rye Ointment &c, for sale at FULLER'S Drug Store. 27

CHICKERING PIANOS.

M. C. MILLIKEN
HAS OPENED

PIANO FORTE WARE ROOMS,

In Granite Hall Block, No. 5, up Stairs,

Where may be found an excellent assortment of

CHICKERING PIANOS!

Which has recently been awarded

A GRAND GOLD MEDAL

At the Paris Exposition.

Also, Instruments of other manufacturers all of which will be sold AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

☞ Mr. M.'s experience enables him to judge of the quality o Piano Fortes, and Purchasers may be sure of a Good Article.

28eoptf29

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

DELAY MAKES THE DANGER.

Till now Fires have only been met by means *too dilatory, too late, and too cumbrous.*

THE EXTINGUISHER,

—A—

Self-Acting,

PORTABLE FIRE ENGINE,

Is inexpensive, and so simple in its construction that the mere turning of a cock puts it into full action.

Harmless to Life, Health, and Property.

ALWAYS READY FOR INSTANT USE.

So portable that a man carries it without hindrance to active exertions. For *Manufactories, Warehouses, Railroad Depots, Public Buildings, Hotels* and *Private Residences*, it is indispensable; and for *Steam* and *Sailing Vessels* it is as vitally necessary as a *life-boat* or a *life-preserver*. So simple that a boy can charge or manage it.

It is endorsed by the *Chiefs of Fire Departments* of BOSTON, NEW YORK, and numerous other cities and towns in the United States and Europe. Send for a Circular. Address

AMERICAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY,
3m24 46 Congress Street, Boston.

Address EDWIN FITCH, Agent for Andro

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Poetry.

SUMMER.

Lo! lazy Summer, swarthy, in the sun
Lies panting, with bare breasts, upon the hills,
Swathing her limbs in hazes warm and dun,
Where splendors into dusky splendor run,
And sultry glory all the heavens o'er fills.

Not a white dimple stirs amid the corn,
Not a low ripple shivers through the leaves;
Since wrapped in gold and crimson gleams unshorn,
Came flashing through the east, the regal morn,
No throated twitterings gurgle round the eaves.

Flooded in sunny silence sleep the kine;
In languid murmurs brooklets float and flow;
The quaint farm-gables in the rich light shine,
And round them jasmined honeysuckles twine,
And close beside them sun-flowers burn and glow.

Amid the glowing heat I lie me down,
And into visions swarms the moted air;
Gleams up before me many a famous town,
Pillared and crested with a regal crown
Or shimmering in an orient purple glare;

Lo! lowly Tadmor, burning in its sands—
Baalbec and Babylon:—I see slow streams
Gliding by mosque and minaret—see the gleams
Of seas in sunset—slips of shining strands,
And drowsy Bagdad buried deep in dreams.

See swarthy monarchs flushed in purple rings
Of silken courtiers; through half open doors
Catch the spice-odors, and the cool of springs
Leaping forever in a maize of wings—
See light forms dancing over pearly floors;—

Sleeping seraglios, spire and tremulous dome
Winking in drowsy splendor all the day,—
See the forest haunts where thick the lions roam,
See thirsty panthers splashed in bloody foam
Leap terrible as lightnings on their prey;

Or stand with Cortez on a mountain peak
Above the Aztec city, see unrolled
Gem-threaded shore of Montezuma weak—
See the white temples swarming thick and sleek,
And sunny streets stretched up by towers of gold;

See silken sails float by, ambrosial,
Laden with spices up a Persian glen;
Or stand on Lebanon, 'mid the cedars tall,
Or hear the soft and silver fall
Of water down a jut of Darien.

But lo! a waking shiver in the trees,
And voices 'mid the hay-cocks in the glen;
The sun is setting; and the crimson seas
Are shaken into splendor by the breeze,
And all the busy world is up again!

Our Story-Teller.

THE BOX OF DIAMONDS.

At the end of a rapid descent from a respectable social position in England—at least, I supposed it must necessarily be the end; there could scarcely be a lower deep—I found myself one fine day full private in the French Foreign Legion, serving in Algeria, and comrade to a set of the vilest scamps, with but few exceptions—the refuse, in fact, of every nation in Europe—that ever disgraced the profession of arms, and at that time (1840) attached to the command of General Lamoriciere. How this came about will not require long to tell. The terrible tragedy was comprised in one act.

I belonged to a good family, known for many centuries in the North of England, which had gone to decay. In other words, I was poor, but a gentleman. Let us not laugh; it *is* something to be a gentleman, even in that sorry sense of the word, comparatively speaking. I was an orphan too, and had been from childhood; a benevolent relation supplied the requisite funds for giving me a first-rate education, and I graduated, not without some distinction, at Cambridge. But I had no home. The vacations I passed at the University; and every one at all conversant with the life of young men relieved to a great extent from academic control, will understand its pernicious effect upon me, a youth of fiery, impulsive temperament, and at whose heart was ever fostering a rankling sense of wrong, of bitter resentment that I, the representative of a family which had ranked among the best gentry of the county Durham, should be a pauper, dependent for the very means of education upon the bounty of a distant relative—one whose father had amassed wealth in trade, and by that all-potent agency thrust himself, as it were, into our ancient, worm-eaten family. Folly! madness! you would say; no doubt of it; but not the less for that passion of my soul. My ancient name did me other disservice besides filling my mind with vain, profitless regrets—causing me to be forever looking back into the past, instead of forward to the future. It was concluded that the family bearing such a well-known name must be rich, at least sufficiently so to pay the debts of its representative, however large and thickly laid on. My credit consequently was really unlimited, and I milked the cow till the blood came; which crisis arriving, I bolted—taking with me the bills which for some reason or other—I fancy my creditors' suspicions had been aroused by some anonymous hints through the post from Tom Carlton, an intimate chum of mine, whom I had beaten a few days before in a sculling boat race—were suddenly rained upon me in a pelting shower—and a very respectable package they made. I left Cambridge without beat of drum, and in four or five days (traveling in 1843 was not so rapid as in 1864) I presented myself before the distant relative who had supplied funds for my education. He received me kindly enough, and somewhat emboldened by that kindness of manner, I unfolded my budget; that is, I untied the parcel and spread out the little heap of bills before his astonished eyes. Heavens! how the good man stared!—he *was* a good man in his (looking at it from my point of view) straightened, narrow-minded way. Finally, he peremptorily refused to liquidate such outrageous liabilities even in part; then gravely, gently, firmly said the time was come when I must make my own way in the world. I was young, vigorous in mind and body, had received an excellent education, and could not fail, with courage and constancy, to find a field for the profitable exercise of those gifts and acquirements. All he could farther do for me was to present me with a check for two hundred pounds, a sum quite sufficient for affording me time to look about me and select a path in life. I left an hour afterwards, carrying with me my relative's blessing and his check.

As the father of mischief would have it, instead of proceeding direct to London as I first intended—though Heaven only knows what even in my excited state of mind, might have befallen me there—I determined to pay a flying visit to Mr. Whitborne, an old friend of my family's. I did so; was received with the utmost cordiality, and found his daughter Emily, who dwelt in my remembrance as a little fairy, blue eyed, auburn-haired child, developed into a charming, beautiful girl, radiant in the golden light of her eighteenth summer. Of course I fell in love with her, and equally certain it is that she coquetted unmercifully with me, being at the very time engaged to one Pemberton—Augustus Pemberton, the only son of a wealthy merchant, who had a sort of shooting box in the neighborhood. He was absent when I paid my visit to Mr. Whitborne, and would not return for three or four weeks, during which I dwelt in the seventh heaven. My descent was sudden, sheer, headlong. Mr. Pemberton arrived; preparations for the wedding were at once and openly commenced; Mr. Whitborne invited me to be present thereat, and when, tossed into a tempest of passion, I ventured to remonstrate with Emily Whitbore, she stared at me as if I wanted her to construe a problem in Euclid, and with a light, silvery laugh, asked half seriously, if I had been taking wine so early in the day. This occurred in the garden, and as I turned to leave her, maddened with the pangs of despised love, I encountered Pemberton, a sarcastic, mocking smile upon his lips. This was too much; the already brimming cup overflowed; in the madness of the moment I flew at him like a wild beast; and, being a much more powerful man than he, so punished him before Miss Whitborne's cries brought him help, that the wedding would, I was sure, be necessarily postponed. That was something; and in a few minutes I had left the place forever, shaking its dust from off my feet.

I came to the wise resolution of gratifying a wish I had long entertained—namely, that of seeing Paris—before addressing myself to the business of the world. Accordingly, I took coach for Dover, crossed over to Calais, and engaged a seat on the coupee of a diligence for Paris. In the coupe traveled with me M. Adolphe Grignan, a captain in the Chasseurs d' Afrique, absent on temporary leave, and who, after a brief stay in Paris, would rejoin his regiment in Oran. He was a very gentlemanly, agreeable man, about thirty I guessed; we were mutually pleased with each other's society, and during the few days he remained in Paris we were inseparable. His description of Algeria, its scenery, its picturesque populations, blue Italian skies, health-giving climate, interested, enchanted me; and when he hinted that he had no doubt that I should be able to find congenial employment—for I had been perfectly frank with him as to my position and prospects in life—in the families of superior French officials domiciled in Algiers, where the means of obtaining first class instruction were very scanty, I with some hesitation determined upon accepting his invitation to accompany him thither.

The French occupation at Algiers, as might have been expected, shows to greatest advantage in the metropolis of their new possession, so easily accessible from Toulon and Marseilles. The bustle on the quay and in the steep narrow streets, the hurrying to and fro, and Babel hubbub of the motley population, Frenchmen, Moors, Arabs, Negroes, Kabyles, Jews, and showily attired jeweled Jewesses, whose lustrous eastern eyes are after all their brightest ornaments, present a scene at once novel, striking, and picturesque.

This celebrated spot was the Mohammedan's earthly paradise, and one can see by the numerous epaulettes and silk dresses which glance and flutter through the openings in the trees and groves, that it is also the favorite resort of the gallant soldiers and gay dames of France. In one of these villas resided the family of a distinguished French officer, Col. Coutrai, with whom Captain Grignan was personally acquainted. He did me the honor of introducing me to Madame Coutrai and the Colonel, who happened to be within, and who readily promised to forward the views of Captain Grignan's friend to the utmost extent of his power.

A few days afterwards Captain Grignan left for Oran to join his regiment there; and left alone, and the excitement of novelty gradually subsiding, I began to mope sadly. Promises of pupils, never to be fulfilled, prevented me from returning at once to England; and as the devil, proverbially busy with idlers, prompted me to visit several of those earthly outposts of his infernal dominions called gambling halls, the very rapid result was that I found myself with but a few francs left; even my watch was gone. Those few francs were spent in wine, and I awoke in the morning literally coinless. I had three alternatives before me: one to hang, second to apply to the British Consul—that is, to be passed home as a pauper—or to enlist in the Foreign Legion. I chose the last alternative, was accepted, and resigned myself as well as I could to my evil destiny. I might certainly have applied to my friend Capt. Grignan for the loan of a sufficient sum to procure me a passage to England, but reluctance to incur pecuniary obligation to a friend is the last sentiment of self-respect which lingers in the bosom of a man who has fallen—especially if by his own misconduct—from any of the little heights of society. I could not have done it.

I had always felt a strong inclination towards the military profession, an enthusiastic admiration of glory; but not the military profession as illustrated by the Foreign Legion, nor war as waged by the French in Africa—a war of razzias, burnings, shuttings up of poor devils in caves and smoking them to death. I have been a witness, nay, an actor, compelled to assist at deeds which at this day make me shudder with horror. It was a usual thing, whenever the general in command thought it polite to give the Kabyles a lesson, for the whole force to march out at midnight, and proceed without rest till the baying of dogs, the crewing of cocks gave token that we were close upon a tribe; we then halted and prepared for immediate action. The heavy companies easily broke through the hedges of prickly pear which usually surround a Kayble village, and the massacre began. Strict orders were always given to kill all the men, sparing only the women and children, whom the Kayble tribes invariably ransomed, and those orders were rigorously carried out. I was present, too, in the Darah when, on the night of the 12th of June, 1844, a Kayble tribe, in all about six hundred souls, closely pressed by the French under the command of Col. Pellissier, the late Duke of Malakoff, took refuge in the holy cave of Thartini. There was no outlet to the cave, and starvation must soon have compelled them to accept the summons to surrender, to which at first they made no reply. But Pelissier had a military purpose in view, which delay might frustrate; and what, compared with the glory and the profit—a step probably, in rank—were the lives of a few hundred wretched Arabs? He ordered an immense fire to be kindled at the mouth of the cave, and fed sedulously during the night, with wood, grass, reeds, anything that would produce dense clouds of smoke, which the wind drove in whirling eddies into the mouth of the cave. The fire was well maintained during the night. When the day had fully dawned, the embers were kicked aside, and as soon as the air of the cave was breathable, soldiers were sent to ascertain how matters were within. They were gone but a few minutes, and had found all the Arabs, men, women and children, all dead; had beheld them lying just as death had found and left them; the old man grasping his gray beard; the younger one grim, rigid, stern as iron, with fanatic hatred and despair; the dead mother clasping her dead child with the steel gripe of the last agony, when all gave way but her strong love.

But enough of these horrors. I supped full of them during the five years I served with the Foreign Legion, in which distinguished corps I had the double honor of attaining to the grade of Sous Lieutenant. The adventure which alone dwells pleasantly in my memory, in relation to my sojourn in Algeria, is of a very different complexion.

The regiment in which I served, having incurred more than ordinary loss in the field and by disease, was ordered to Algiers, to remain in garrison there till it again became, both as to numbers and health, fit for active service.

It was there, while sauntering one evening through the Place Marengo, I saw a paper in the shop window of one Isaacs, a jeweller, upon which was written in French, "Wanted a Preceptor, to teach a young lady the English language. He must be a Christian, and speak French with fluency and correctness."

I at once entered the shop, where I found Isaacs and his son; told them that I was an Englishman fully competent to perform the duty required, and should willingly undertake it if the hours of tuition could be reconciled with the exigencies of military duty, and the terms were sufficiently remunerative. The two Jews looked at each other and askance at me. The uniform did not appear to please them. I knew both the Jews by reputation. They were converts to the Catholic faith—a speculation which had turned out a very profitable one, they being the only Christian Jews in Algiers. It may be prejudice—I dare say it is—but I have an invincible distrust of converted Jews. I hold, with the late Rev. Sydney Smith, that a converted Jew is like the blank leaf between the Old and New Testaments, separated from the Old and not belonging to the New. And there was nothing in the aspect or character of Isaacs senior or his son Benjamin to modify that distrust.

Presently the two worthies went to the farther end of the shop and conversed together in low tones, eyeing me distrustfully the while. At last the old man, remarking to his son that there was no time to lose, came to me and said—he spoke in French—that there would be no difficulty about terms if I gave satisfaction; then asked what time I thought it would require to teach the young lady English; he did not mean perfectly, but tolerably well; that would suffice, as she would never have occasion to speak it, probably. I said that depended upon the young lady's capacity for acquiring languages. How old was she? "Eighteen next birthday, when she will be of age. I must tell you," continued Isaacs, "how the affair stands. The young girl, Mary Fanshawe, was born here in Algiers of English parents."

"Indeed! then she is an English girl, a subject of her Britannic majesty, to all intents and purposes."

"That is the English law, I believe, but it is not the law here, and Madamoiselle Fanshawe is not in England—never will, please God. She is a pious child, and has no wish to risk her precious soul by dwelling with heretics."

"You rascally old hypocrite! I should very much like to kick you," thought I. I, however, merely replied—"That is no concern of mine. My duty will be confined to teaching Madamoiselle Fanshawe the heretical language, if I have the honor of being engaged."

"Well, I suppose we must engage you, we are so pressed for time. Her father died when the child was about three years old—that was in 1831, the year after the French came; Madame Fanshawe died in childbirth. Mr. Fanshawe made a curious will—that is to say, there are odd stipulations in it. One is that his daughter must be taught English, and not be married till she can speak that language. It is droll, but not the less true for that. Now the *tuteur* under the will and guardian of the young lady was Ben Mustapha, a rich, very rich diamond merchant, who died about three months ago, after leaving me *tuteur* and guardian in his stead. Ben Mustapha and M. Fanshawe were very great friends—brothers. They had met each other at Paris, I believe, where, by Mr. Fanshawe's persuasion, Mustapha, like me, embraced the Catholic faith. The French being masters in Algiers, there was nothing to fear. Well, Mustapha, I must say, neglected his duty as to having Mademoiselle Mary taught English, and we must make up for lost time. This is the affair, monsieur, and I hope you will do your best, so that she may speak English tolerably, you know, on her next birth day, now about eight months distant.

I promised to do my best; the hours of tuition, terms, &c., were settled, and I left. The same evening I called upon a gentleman with whom I had some slight acquaintance, who was pretty sure to know something more about the Jew's English ward than Isaacs himself had chosen to tell me, and my curiosity was sharply whetted. I was right. The young lady's fortune, invested by her guardian Mustapha, in diamonds, and transferred at his death to Isaacs, was very considerable, probably over twenty thousand pounds; and Benjamin, Isaacs' son, it was confidently reported, would espouse Mary Fanshawe, on her eighteenth birthday. Cunning Isaacs—father and son! Was it possible that I might make one in that pretty game? Mr. Charles Hibbert—a fine young fellow, who was staying with his mother at one of the villas on the Sahal (she had resided in Algeria for the benefit of her health several years,) with who I, with the freemasonry which attracts educated Englishmen to each other, was well acquainted—warmly urged me to go in and win. Surely a dirty, sallow Jew would not be a very formidable rival, &c.

Miss Fanshawe was rather pretty, had nice hair and teeth, pretty good eyes, and her figure was tolerable; but mentally compared with Emily Whitborne—pshaw! Yes, but Miss Whitborne had long since become Mrs. Pemberton, while this great prize, if not so desirable personally, was not only greatly superior to the Durham lady in *les beaux yeur de sa casette*, but was unappropriated. I should certainly go in for the prize.

And I had before long good hopes of winning; the first decided hint at possible success was a blushing request "*that before either of the Isaacs* I should avoid speaking or—acting in any way that might excite their suspicions, or I should not be allowed, as was now the case, to take her for a walk sometimes of a morning." At the same time I could not help noticing, with a kind of impatient resentment, that her demeanor towards Benjamin Isaacs was excessively tender, almost caressing; going to the verge, in fact, of the proprieties, supposing her to fully intend being his wife on her next birthday. Clever, no doubt, but it jarred harshly upon the chord of pride. Still, twenty thousand pounds in diamonds, in a box easily come-at-able, sealed with the French Syndic's seal, was worth having; to say nothing of escape from Algeria and the Foreign Legion. Probably, Mary Fanshawe feared that if she did not impress Benjamin Isaacs with an unshakable conviction that she doted upon him—and he was about as vain as he was ugly—that precious box would be placed where it would not be come-at-able. The young lady, I should have said, got on famous with her English. We could conjugate the verb "To love" very fluently together.

At last it was settled. Charles Hibbert, who had been our confidant all along, and who felt a strong interest in the young lady, undertook to manage the final preparations, which merely consisted in obtaining of his mother a sufficient sum of ready coin to pay the passage money to England, with some twenty pounds over for current expenses after we had landed, till the diamonds could be disposed of; and the hiring of a boat to be in to take us off from the beach and meet the steamer at sea—the want of passports being an insuperable obstacle to leaving from the port. My gentleman's clothes I took article by article to his mother's house, and there on the eventful morning I was to dress. The risk I must run was a serious one, for should I be arrested in plain clothes, and it could be proved that I intended bolting, my hermaphrodite grade of Sous Officer would not save me from being shot. The morning came, and before sunrise I was in attendence beneath Mary's window, with a ladder, and with my friend and backer Charles on the look-out close by.

"Gently, gently, dear girl. Hush! I will guide your feet to the rungs of the ladder.—You have the box quite safe?"

Yes, *mon cher*, yes."

The descent was quietly accomplished, and I gave Mary Fanshawe to the care of Charles Hibbert, while I ran off to change my dress.—This was soon done; I asked Mrs. Hibbert, who had risen, to herself prepare a breakfast for me,in order not to place confidence, which might be betrayed, in a servant.

A glorious dawn came blushing over the sea as I hurried to the appointed spot. Arrived there—a slightly indented cove on the line of beach—no boat, no Mary Fanshawe, no Charles Hibbert could I see. I rubbed my eyes, and presently observed a note stuck in the cleft of a stick standing upright in the sand.

"My Dear Boy—All is fair in love and war. Mary unaccountably prefers me to you.—Strange, but true. I think you had better lose no time in getting back to the barracks, or the consequences may be serious. Do not think I shall prove ungrateful for the treasure, in a double sense, which you have been the means of confering upon me. Adieu, dear old boy. Mary and I shall often think of you.

"Yours faithfully,
"Charles Hibbert."

Indignation—rage—shame supplied me with momentary energy. I climbed to the summit of a rugged cliff overlooking the ocean, and saw that the boat containing the traitor and traitoress was already at least a league at sea, and that Mary and her lover would in a few minutes be taken on board the steamer. Seeing me, they both rose in the boat, Hibbert waving his hat, Mary Fanshawe her handkerchief. Confusion!

I felt, however, amidst all my fury, that if I wished to live, if only for vengeance, I had not a moment to lose. I slid down the cliff and was hurrying at my best speed towards Mrs. Hibbert's, when, at a turn in the path, I found myself in the midst of at least a dozen Jews, Isaacs and his son foaming with rage amongst them.

"That is he!—that is the villain! stop him!" screamed Isaacs. "Where is Mary?—where are the jewels—the diamonds—the rubies? Give them to me, or I will strangle you—stamp you into the mud. Give them to me now, this moment!"

"Yes, yes—this moment!" howled Benjamin. "And where is my wife that was to be? Where is Mary? Tell me, or I will have your blood!"

I broke away and ran on at my top speed, followed like a fox by the hungriest of packs, and all giving tongue furiously. I saw that it was all over with me, and made for the nearest *corps de garde*. "These men are pursuing and abusing me. I know not why. It cannot concern them that I am not in uniform."

"He has stolen five hundred thousand francs in jewels," screamed Isaacs. "He has stolen my wife," howled Benjamin. The other Jews joined in chorus. It was a complete Babel.

"The situation is a very serious one," said Capt. Grignan, who had hastened from Oran directly he heard of what had befallen me. "Mrs. Hibbert is in despair. We have interested Col. Coutrai in your favor, and he is now gone to see Lamoriciere. But I doubt that anything can be done. It is sad, very sad. To die in the field is nothing, but this——" and the fine fellow's eyes overflowed with tears. "The court-martial is appointed to take place to-morrow—a mere formality."

The court-martial, presided over by Colonel Poiton, was constituted, and the merely formal proceedings were about to commence, when the roll of a drum and the presenting of arms was heard outside.

"The General Lamoriciere!"

The members of the court rose at the entrance of the General, who held some open papers in his hand.

"Sous-Lieutenant Bertie," (this was the name in which I had enlisted,) said Lamoriciere in his brusque tone—"Sous-Lieutenant Bertie's term of enlistment for six years expired the very day previous to that when he attempted to leave Algera. He was then, consequently, no longer a soldier of France. He is discharged! Let the secretary record the finding and the reason for it." The General threw the papers on the table and passed out.

In England once more—as poor, nay, poorer than when I left. When passing through London, I bethought me of inquiring if any letters had arrived there to my address during the last six years, as before leaving Durham for the last time, I had requested several friends, if they had anything of importance to communicate, to write to me at the post office at the West End, to be left till called for. The clerk, a very obliging person, strange to say, listened patiently to my explanation; said it would require some time to make a search extending over six years' but he would do so, and let me know the result on the morrow.

I called, and he placed four letters in my hand, all from the same person. Was I awake? Had I lost my senses? A rich, aged, miserly relative, with whom, however, I had been always a sort of favorite, was dead, and had bequeathed me the whole of his wealth. Again, Emily Whitborne was still Emily Whitborne. Some quarrel had taken place between her and Mr. Pemberton, in consequence of my assault upon that gentleman; the match was at once broken off, and it was thought Miss Whitborne would never be married.

I felt choked—dizzy—going mad; and but for the timely assistance of a police officer, who thought I was tipsy, should have fallen on the pavement.

The winter of life was passed; summer was come, and in due season came the time of the singing of birds—tiniest and prettiest of warblers to whom Emily and I are never tired of listening.

About Gorillas.

The following disconnected passages are taken at random from Du Chaillu's second book:

I was going quietly along the borders of this when I heard, in the grove of plantain trees toward which I was walking, a great crashing noise, like the breaking of trees. I immediately hid myself behind a bush, and was soon gratified with the sight of a female gorilla, but before I had time to notice its movements a second and third emerged from the masses of colossal foliage; at length no less than four came into view. They were all busily engaged in tearing down the larger trees. One of the females had a young one following her.

I had an excellent opportunity of watching the movements of the impish-looking band. The shaggy hides, the protuberant abdomens, the hideous features of these strange creatures, whose forms so nearly resemble man, made up a picture like a vision in some morbid dream. In destroying a tree, they first grasp the base of the stem with one of their powerful arms to pull it down, a matter of not much difficulty with so loosely formed a stem as that of the plantain. They then set upon the juicy heart of the tree at the base of the leaves, and devoured it with great voracity.—While eating they made a kind of clucking noise, expressive of contentment. Many trees they destroyed apparently out of pure mischief.

Now and then they stood still and looked around. Once or twice they seemed on the point of starting off in alarm, but recovered themselves and continued their work. Gradually they got nearer to the edge of the dark forest and finally disappeared. I was so intent on watching them that I let go the last chance of shooting one almost before I became aware of it. The next day I went again with Ondango to the same spot. I had no expectation of seeing gorillas in the same plantation, and was carrying a light shot gun, having given my heavy double barrelled rifle to the boy to carry. The plantation extended over two hills, with a deep hollow between, planted with sugar cane.

In my "Adventures in Equatorial Africa," I said that I believed it impossible to capture an adult female gorilla alive. I ought to have added, unless wounded. I have also satisfied myself that the gorilla is more gregarious than I formerly considered it to be. At least, it is now clear that, at certain times of the year, it goes in bands more numerous than those I saw in my former journey. Then, I never saw more than five together. I have myself seen, on my present expedition, two of these bands of gorillas numbering eight or ten, and have had authentic acconts from the natives of other similar bands. It is true that when gorillas become aged they seem to be more solitary, and to live in pairs, or, as in the case of old males, quite alone. I have been assured by the negroes that solitary and aged gorillas are sometimes seen almost white; the hair becomes grizzled with age, and I have no doubt the statement of their becoming occasionally white with extreme old age is quite correct.

My prize was a young male gorilla, evidently not yet three years old, fully able to walk alone, and possessed, for its age, of most extraordinary strength and muscular developement. Its greatest length proved to be two feet six inches. Its face and hands were very black; eyes not so much sunken as in the adults' the hair began at the eyebrows and rose to the crown, where it was a reddish brown. It came down the sides of the face in lines to the lower jaw, much as our beards grow. The upper lip was covered with short, course hair; the lower lip had longer hair. The eyelids were very slight and thin; eyebrows straight and three-quarters of an inch long.

The young male I secured by a chain which I had in readiness, and gave him henceforth the name of Tom. We untied his hands and feet; to show his gratitude for this act of kindness he immediately made a rush at me, screaming with all his might; happily the chain was made fast, and I took care afterwards to keep out of his way. The old mother gorilla was in an unfortunate plight. She had an arm broken and a wound in the chest, besides being deadfully beaten on the head. She groaned and roared many times during the night, probably from pain.

I noticed the next day, and on many occasions, that the vigorous young male, whenever he made a rush at any one and missed his aim, immediately ran back. This corresponds with what is known of the habits of the large males in their native woods; when attacked they make a furious rush at their enemy, breaking an arm or tear his bowels open, and then beat a retreat, leaving their victim to shift for himself.

The wounded female died in the course of the next day; her moarnings were more frequent in the morning, and they gradually became weaker as the life ebbed out. Her death was like that of a humane being, and affected me more than I could have thought possible. Her child clung to her to the last and tried to obtain milk from her breast after she was dead.

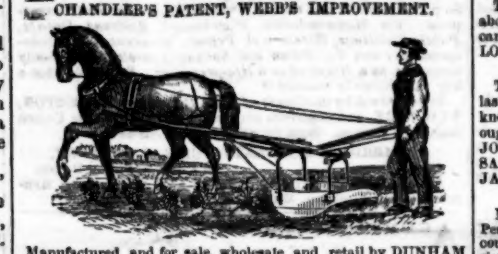
I embarked a live gorilla, our little friend Tom, and had full hopes that he would arrive safely and gratify the world of London with the sight of this rare and wonderful ape in the living state; unfortunately, he died on the passage. He did very well for a few weeks, I am told, as long as the supply of bananas lasted which I placed on board for his sustenance. The repugnance of the gorilla to cooked food, or any sort of food except the fruits and juicy plants he obtains in his own wilds, will always be a difficulty in the way of bringing him to Europe alive. I had sent him consigned to Messrs. Baring, who, I am sure, never had any such consignment before. I promised the captain that he should receive one hundred pounds if he succeeded in taking the animal alive to London.

During the few days Tom was in my possesion, he remained like all the others of his species that I had seen, utterly untractable. The food that was offered to him he would come and snatch from the hand, and then bolt with it to the end of his tether. If I looked at him, he would make a feint of darting at me; and in giving him water I had to push the bowl towards him with a stick, for fear of his biting me. When he was angry I saw him often beat the ground and his legs with his fists, thus showing a similar habit to that of the adult gorillas, which I described as beating their breasts with their fists when confronting an enemy.

Before laying down to rest, he used to pack his straw very carefully as a bed to lie on. Tom used to wake me in the night by screaming suddenly; and in the morning I more than once detected him in the attempt to strangle himself with his chain, no doubt through rage at being kept prisoner. He used to twist the chain round and round the post to which it was attached, until it became quite short, and then pressed with his feet the lower part of the post, until he had nearly done the business.

EXCELSIOR HORSE HOE.

CHANDLER'S PATENT, WEBB'S IMPROVEMENT.



Manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail by DUNHAM & FLINT, No. 25 West Market Square, Bangor, Me. 3000 of these Hoes are in use within twenty-five miles of Bangor, and give entire satisfaction.

The Excelsior Horse Hoe is one of the greatest improvements in agricultural implements ever invented. It can be readily adjusted to meet the requirements of different soils and is easily changed from Furrowing to a Covering, Cultivating, or Hoeing Machine. It can be used with one horse or two, or with oxen as may be desired. It furrows, covers and hoes the crops in the most satisfactory manner, with a saving of labor in the caltivation of two acres equal to the price of the Hoe. No man who plants half an acre of land can afford to be without it. Any amount of testimonials substantiating th facts above named in relation to the value of this Hoe can be produced if required from the most reliable source, viz: intelligent, practical Farmers who have used the Hoe for the last three or four years.

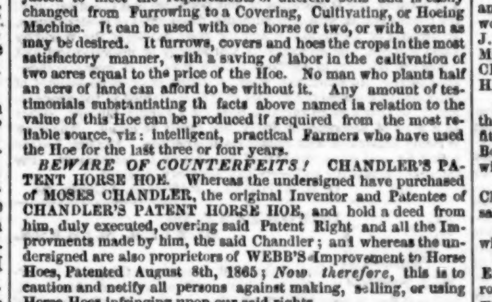
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! CHANDLER'S PATENT HORSE HOE. Whereas the undersigned have purchased of MOSES CHANDLER, the original Inventor and Patentee of CHANDLER'S PATENT HORSE HOE, and hold a deed from him, duly executed, covering said Patent Right and all the Improvments made by him, the said Chandler; and whereas the undersigned are also proprietors of WEBB'S Improvement to Horse Hoes, Patented August 8th, 1865; *Now therefore*, this is to caution and notify all persons against making, selling, or using Horse Hoes infringing upon our said rights.

We do not desire to put innocent purchasers to cost or inconvenience in this matter, but our rights must be respected. We, therefore give fair notice that all persons infringing upon our rights, as above named, will be prosecuted and held responsible for damages.

R. B. DUNN, Waterville,
D. M. DUNHAM, Bangor.

Having purchased an interest in the Rights above specified, I unite in the foregoing notice. JOHN C. FLINT, Bangor.
Bangor, May 13th, 1867. 24tf

UNION MOWER.



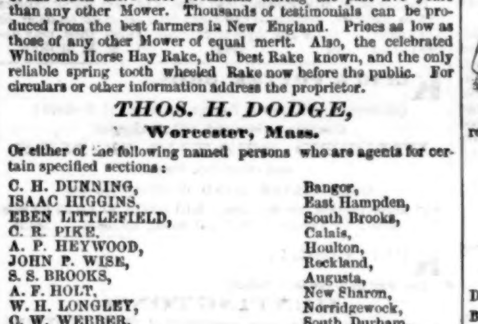
The best, most durable and easiest draft Mower in the country. It has taken more first premiums during the past five years than any other Mower. Thousands of testimonials can be produced from the best farmers in New England. Prices as low as those of any other Mower of equal merit. Also, the celebrated Whitcomb Horse Hay Rake, the best Rake known, and the only reliable spring tooth wheeled Rake now before the public. For circulars or other information address the proprietor.

THOS. H. DODGE,
Worcester, Mass.

Or either of the following named persons who are agents for certain specified sections:

C. H. DUNNING,	Bangor,
ISAAC HIGGINS,	East Hampden,
EBEN LITTLEFIELD,	South Brooks,
C. R. PIKE,	Calais,
A. P. HEYWOOD,	Houlton,
JOHN P. WISE,	Rockland,
S. S. BROOKS,	Augusta,
A. F. HOLT,	New Sharon,
W. H. LONGLEY,	Norridgewock,
C. W. WEBBER,	South Durham,
COL. WM. SWETT,	South Paris,
O. B. CHURCHILL,	North Parsonfield,
MOSES GOODWIN,	Elliot Depot,
R. A. ALLEN,	West Gray,
DINGLEY BROS.	Gardiner. 4m14

TEH CAYUGA CHIEF MOWER



So well and favorably known to the farmers of Maine, will be on sale at our usual places for the season of 1867. Send for descriptive circular to WOODMAN & BURNHAM,
3m20 Biddeford, Me.

MONITOR MOWER.

The most simple, practicable, lightest draft, and easiest managed machine in the world. The success of the Monitor is without parallel. It embraces every point necessary to make a perfect mower. The principal points in the construction of the Monitor are, to wit.:

1st, Two drive wheels free from all gear, working independent of each other.

2nd, A new application of gearing, constructed on purely scientific principles (called Planetary gear), whereby the intermediate shaft and journals are dispensed with, reducing a great amount of friction and forming the most simple, powerful and compact gear ever applied to a mowing machine.

3d, A perfect joint by which the finger bar is attached to or taken from the machine, without the use of pins or bolts, which cannot get loose by wear, as is the case with other joint bar machines. It will allow the bar to work below a level as well as above, both ends conforming to all uneven sufaces of the ground, and in leaving the field can be folded in a perpendicular position, without leaving the seat or stopping the team.

4th, The pole is so arranged that it bears its weight only on the horse's necks.

5th, It is instantly thrown into or out of gear by the hand or foot.

It is fully warranted to give satisfaction in every particular by the manufacturer—F. NISHWITZ, Williamsburg, N. Y. All wishing to purchase a Mower this year by writing the Agent can obtain a circular giving further particulars, prices, sizes &c., who will furnish the Mower to all desiring it, east of the Kennebec river, at his residence or by sub Agents.

M. E. RICE,
Stetson, June 4, 1867. General Agent for Eastern Maine.

P. S. The subscriber gave the above Mower a fair test last year and believe it as much an improvement over other Mowers as was the little Monitor over Iron clads, &c. 6t25

AGENTS: C. A. Dunning, Bangor; Wm. Goodwin, East Corinth; H. G. Coburn, Lincoln.
B. S. Hubbard, Traveling Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN WHEEL HORSE RAKES.

MR. WOODMAN having become sole proprietor of the recently procured patent of Woodman & Atwood's important improvement in Wheel Horse Rakes, is now ready to manufacture and sell wholesale and retail. Also, to sell Town, County and State rights.

My improvement consists of a device by means of which the power of the Horse is made available to raise the teeth and deposit the hay at any desired point, thus enabling the operator of the rake to sit leisurely upon his seat without being exhausted with fatigue, making the whole operation pleasurable rather than an irksome task, at the same time requiring but a mere boy to perform the labor of a man without my improvement.

To all who would participate largely in matters of comfort and economy are particularly invited to try my rake. So say the undersigned persons.

This is to certify that Woodman & Atwood's improvement in discharging hay or grain from Wheel Horse Rakes is superior to anything that we ever saw:

H. B. PRESCOTT,	D. C. MORRILL,
JONATHAN RUSS,	HIRAM RUSS,
W. A. WHITTIER,	GEO. W. ADAMS,
GEORGE W. DAVIS,	THOS. CROSWELL, Jr.
CHARLES E. DAVIS,	EDWIN WHITTIER,
C. H. BARDEN,	GEO. W. COLE,
S. F. PARSONS,	GEO. PERKINS, 24tf

THE FINKLE AND LYON SEWING MACHINE, NO. 3.

This Machine which is now manufactured by the FINKLE & LYON MANUFACTURING CO, of Middletown, Conn., is the most perfectly made Machine now before the public. It makes the lock-stitch alike on both sides, requires no change or alteration in sewing, from one kind of work to another, and no taking apart to clean or oil. It Hems, Fells, Binds, Embroiders, Braids, Tucks without measuring, Gathers, Borders, &c. It sews equally well every kind of fabric from the finest muslin to 6 or 8 thicknesses of heavy cloth or leather, and is adapted to the widest range of work of any machine in the market. It is unquestionably more simple in construction, more easily managed, less liable to get out of order, and more durable than any other Machine. It will last a lifetime without repairs. The patience of ladies is not exhausted in learning to operate it as no lessons are required. Competent judges have decided that it is the best family Sewing Machine in use, by awarding it the first premium at many of the Fairs in the country.

FINKLE & LYON MANUF'NG CO.,
No. 12, Hamlin St., Middletown, Conn.

S. M. SPILLER, Palermo, General Agent for Maine. Agents wanted to sell the above Machine. 20tf

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NO. 8! NO. 8! NO. 8!

NEW STORE!! NEW GOODS!
NEW STORE!! NEW GOODS!

For Drugs, Medicines, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Confectionery, &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Go to F. W. KINSMAN'S. Dont forget the place, No. 8 Bridge's Block, directly opposite his old stand.
eop16tf F. W. KINSMAN Water St. Augusta.

ATTENTION FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN OF MAINE.

J. N. McINTIRE'S Excelsior Churn simplified, Patented June 21, 1864. Is a simple, practical working churn, which has been thoroughly proved, has stood the test, and will continue to give satisfaction if well built, and each purchaser an equivalent for his money and no humbug. It churns quick and easy; and is warranted to work the buttermilk out thoroughly. Saves hand labor—washes itself clean; and is a neat, compact and durable churn. There are three sizes, viz: 3, 4 and 5 gallon churns. It is a horizontal shaft-box churn, standing on legs; on the shaft are four rows of beaters, scarfed and set in such a manner as to force the cream from the center to each end in churning. In working the butter, the forward churning motion, forces one-half of the butter to each end; reverse the motion, it winds it back to the center into one body; working it back and forth slowly, in water, it is warranted to work the buttermilk out thoroughly. It is geared to revolve the shaft three and one-third times, and yet it forces the cream from the center to each end at each revolution of the drive wheel. There are breakers at the sides to stop circle current. The buttermilk is drawn readily into a pail. There is no zinc about it for the butter to adhere to. The County Rights for York, Cumberland, Oxford, Androscoggin, Knox, Hancock, Washington and east half of Kennebec have been sold to J. H. Ladd of Gardiner and B. F. Morse of Augusta, to whom all communications in relation to said rights should be addressed.

It was introduced into Franklin County last June. Chesterville, Farmington, Wilton, and Phillips' Town Rights were sold to some of the most prominent farmers of said Towns. They have proved it and are well satisfied, as the following recommendations testify:

Farmington, March 22, 1867.

This is to testify that we with others have bought the right to make, use and sell the Excelsior Churn, in the towns of Chesterville and Farmington—have proved it, and consider it the best practical working Churn in use, to our knowledge. It works the buttermilk out thoroughly, and is truly worthy of public patronage.

WILLIAM MORRISON,	BENNING GLINES,
SAMUEL HILTON,	WILLIAM E. SEWELL,
PETER W. MANTER,	JOHN CORBITT,
CHARLES V. PINKHAM,	EDWARD P. WESTON,
C. E. CARVILL.	

Wilton, March 23, 1867.

This certifies that we with others have bought the right for the above named churn for the town of Wilton—have proved it, and can fully certify to the above statement.

LORIN ADAMS, WILLIAM GODING.

Phillips, March 25, 1867.

This certifies that we have used the Excelsior Churn for the last nine months and consider it the best Churn in use, to our knowledge. It has never failed to work the buttermilk out thoroughly, and is well worthy of patronage

JOHN HOYT,	Mrs. MARY W. HOYT,	Phillips,
SAMUEL HILTON,	Mrs. MARY HILTON,	Farmington.
JAMES COLBY,	Mrs. MARY COLBY,	Litchfield.

Wilton, Feb. 27, 1867.

Mr. Lorin Adams bought the right for Jay, Temple, Carthage, Perkins Plantation and No. 4. It was introduced into Waldo county last October. Charles A. Wiley of Morrill bought the right for Belfast, Belmont, Waldo and Morrill; he also has the right to sell in Northport, Swanville, Searsport, Prospect and Stockton. Enos M. Hatch of Montville owns the right for Liberty. Edward K. Vose and Thomas Sawyer bought the right for Knox.

South Montville, April 2, 1867.

This certifies that we have used the Excelsior Churn five months and like it well. It works the buttermilk out thoroughly, and is worthy of patronage.

J. G. POTTLE,	JOHN P. FRENCH,	
Mrs. M. A. POTTLE,	Mrs. E. E. FRENCH,	
CHARLES A. WILEY,	Mrs. ESTHER J. WILEY,	Morrill.
HENRY BEALE Jr.		Freedom.

Castings for said Churn can be had of Luther Whitman of Winthrop, in lots of one dozen or more, for $1,25 per set. Cast and fitted up in a neat and workmanlike manner, and warranted. Boxed and delivered at the railroad station for all parties who wish.

Mr. George Fuller of Hallowell, is engaged to cast Excelsior Churn castings for 8 cents per pound, for all parties who wish said castings, weighing 6¼ pounds.

Mr. Joseph Perry of Gardiner, is engaged to fit up for all who wish Excelsior castings.

Sylvanus Robbins of North Chesterville, is engaged to build Excelsior Churns for all who may want them in Franklin and surrounding counties, and will warrant them to be built in a neat and workmanlike manner. The subscriber has engaged two dozen by the 20th of May.

Mr. J. G. Pottle of South Montville, is engaged to build for those who own town rights, and for all others who buy town rights in Waldo county. The subscriber has engaged two dozen by the 20th of May and one dozen by the 1st of June, to accommodate Churn right purchasers.

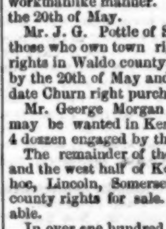
Mr. George Morgan of Gardiner is engaged to build all that may be wanted in Kennebec, Sagadahoc and Lincoln counties. 4 dozen engaged by the 10th of June.

The remainder of the town rights unsold, in Franklin, Waldo and the west half of Kennebec counties, for sale; also, Sagadahoc, Lincoln, Somerset, Piscataquis, Penobscot and Aroostook county rights for sale. Town and county rights for sale reasonable.

In over one hundred trials in public, the time of churning has ranged from two to twenty minutes. Temperature ranged from forty-five to sixty degrees.

In introducing an article of which there has been so many forerunners, I have prejudices to meet, but to the public I say, come and see! To the incredulous, investigate! To the prejudiced, be candid! For simplicity, efficiency, cost and durability it has no superior. Retail price $6, $7 and $8. If the above churn will stand the test, it will win its way to general patronage, and will be a benefit to the purchaser; if not it will go down like many of its predecessors. I put it on its own merits. I ask no trade unless satisfaction is given. The subscriber will canvass Franklin, Waldo, Sagadahoc, Somerset and Penobscot counties, during May and June. Responsible agents will be employed to club town rights. All communications addressed to the subscriber at Gardiner, promptly answered. HENRY N. PARKS.
West Gardiner, April 27, 1867. 2m21

FAIRBANKS'



Premium Standard SCALES,

Made of the best materials, in the most thorough manner, and receiving

Constant Improvements,

Under the supervision of

THE ORIGINAL INVENTOR.

Every variety, as Hay, Coal, Railroad, Platform and Counter Druggists', Confectioners', Butchers', Grocers', and Gold Scales, Beams, Spring Balances, &c., for sale at our

WAREHOUSE,

118 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.

AGENTS for sale of

Tilton & McFarland's Safes, White's Patent Money Drawers, and Cresson's Gas Regulators.

For sale in Augusta by

S. S. BROOKS. 6m18

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest* and *Lungs*, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape the baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

From Mr. W. BASSETT,

Depot-Master and also Postmaster at Agawam, Mass.

"I commend Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry to the afflicted portion of the community, as a remedy of no ordinary character in *diseases of the Lungs*, and fully entitled to all that it claims. My wife has been so severely troubled with a hard, dry cough, as to unfit her for the ordinary domestic duties of life, and threatening hard to result in Confirmed Consumption. Nothing seemed to afford any permanent relief in the usual remedies resorted to; but with my advice she began the use of Wistar's Balsam, and with the most complete success, as a triumph of medicine over disease. A change was apparent to all, soon after commencing its use, and before using up the second bottle the cough had taken its departure. So much for those similarly afflicted and disposed to be skeptical."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, and sold by all druggists.

SCROFULA.

Dr. LUGOL, of Paris, one of the most eminent Chemists of Europe, said:

"The most astounding results may be anticipated when Iodine can be dissolved in pure water."

Dr. H. Anders, after fifteen years of scientific research and experiment, has succeeded in dissolving *one and one quarter grains* of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water, and *the most astounding results have followed its use*, particularly in Scrofula and diseases therefrom. Circulars free.

Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., N. Y., and by all Druggists. 4t29

MENDENHALL'S Improved Self-Acting HAND LOOM.

In these days of shoddy, and high-priced goods, every family in the country should have one.

HALF THE COST

of clothing a family can be saved by its use. It is simple and durable, easily understood, and easy to operate. No skill is required to weave with it beyond the simple turning of an easy crank. Ten different twills and styles of weaving can be made on the same warp, and the change from one kind to another is made in two minutes.

From 15 to 35 Yards can be Woven on it in a day.

FARMERS! Don't sell your wool and buy shoddy, when with one of these Looms in your family the girls can make all the clothing for the family and much better quality, at half price.

By late improvements, RAG CARPETS can be woven with the FLY SHUTTLE.

For circulars, price list, and samples of cloth woven on the Loom, address with stamp.

A. B. GATES & CO.,
333 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. 3m22

LEARNARD & HARTLEY.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, and Straw Mattings,

In great variety at the OLD CARPET STAND,

136 Hanover St., and 78 and 80 Union St., Boston.

Particular attention given to fitting

CHURCHES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A SMALL INVOICE OF B. F. WHITE'S EXTRA QUALITY STRAW MATTINGS, Slightly Damaged, at a Greatly Reduced Price. 3m21

J. O. JOICE'S Double Action Force Pump,

For Wells, Cisterns, Railroad Stations, Factories and Vessels, has no equal for power, ease and workmanship and durability, has a powerful air-chamber, will throw water Sixty feet, after raising it out of a *sixty foot well*, and never can freeze. It is the most successful deep well pump on this continent, and the only one that will do what it is advertised to do, and is fast growing into public favor. See well to your interest by investigating the merits of this Pump, or you may have to say, as others have, "Had I known of this Pump before I brought mine, I should certainly have had it." Call and see it, or send for Circular containing all particulars.

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO'S.,
New Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
34ly 34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

DR. FULLER'S EXT. BUCHU, Will Cure

THE EXHAUSTED POWERS OF NATURE

which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, horror of disease, trembling, prostration. It is a speedy and effectual remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, obstructions of the Urine, Gravel, Stricture, pain in the back or joints, Stone in the Bladder, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Involuntary Emissions, Dropsical Swellings. &c. &c.,

IT WILL CURE

All weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse.

DR. FULLER'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

Is given with great success in all complaints of the Urinary Organs, whether new or long standing.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Weakness,

Chronic, Catarrh, Irritation of the Bladder, and retention or incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended for Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions on the Skin, and Dropsy. It is

The Female's Friend.

In all affections peculiar to Females, the BUCHU is invaluable in Chlorosis or retention, irregularity, Painful or suppressed Menstruation, Leucorrœa, or Whites, and all complaints incidental to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, or in the decline or change of life. For Pimples on the face, use the Buchu

Put up in Larger Bottles, Stronger and Better in Quality, and Less in Price, than any other so-called Extract of Buchu.

Price, One Dollar Per Bottle, or Half-dox. for Five Dollars.

Prepared and for sale by HENRY A. CHOATE, Chemist and Druggist, under Revere House, Boston.

Retail by all Druggists everywhere.

Wholesale Agent W. F. Phillips & Co., Portland, G. C. Goodwin & Co., and Messrs Carter & Wiley, Weeks & Potter, Boston Mass. 3m18

SMOLANDER'S, HEMBOLD'S, AND DR. FULLER'S BUCHU,
Sold in Augusta at FULLER'S Drug Store. 3m18

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU,
Sold in Augusta by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists. 15

CROUP! CROUP!!

DR. HOOKER'S Cough and Croup Syrup Cures

CROUP, COUGHS FROM COLDS, CATARRHAL COUGHS, HOARSENESS.

COUGHS FROM HUMORS AND BRONCHIAL COUGHS, and gives speedy relief in Whooping Coughs, and Asthma, and often cures the latter, and invariably shortens the run of the former.

☞Children are liable to be attacked with Croup without a moment's warning. It is, therefore, important that every family should have constantly at hand some simple and pleasant, yet efficacious remedy for the cure of this painful and too often fatal disease. Such a remedy is

Dr. Hooker's Cough and Croup Syrup.

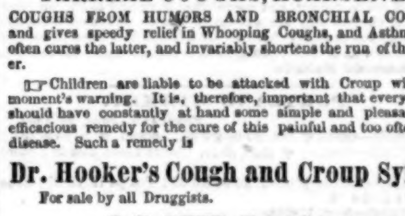
For sale by all Druggists.

C. D. LEET, Proprietor,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass,

Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, New York, will also supply the Trade at List Prices. 1yeop18

C. JILLSON'S WORLD RENOWNED PATENT ANIMAL TRAP.

They are caught coming from their holes.



The cheapest and best trap ever used for catching Rats, Gophers, Squirrels, &c. Don't use poisons to kill rats with, and thus fill your premises with the offensive stench arising from their decaying bodies, but use this Trap, which is sure to catch them, and that, too, without the use of bait. One trial is sufficient to satisfy anyone of its superiority over all others. Price $3 per doz., $33 per gross. Sample traps sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50c.

DODGE & WELLINGTON,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
3m21 Worcester, Mass.

DEERING, MILLIKEN & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS AND WOOLLENS,

have removed to their new and spacious store

58 and 60 Middle St., Cor. Market St.,

the site occupied by them previous to the fire.

D., M. & CO. are agents for the State of Maine for the

Empire Sewing Machines.

RAY & TAYLOR'S enamelled and cloth imitation paper goods.

SELLING AGENTS for Farnsworth Manufacturing Co., Pennessewassee Mills, Cumberland Mills, Madison Falls Co., and for Dana & McEwan's Banner Mills Cotton Warp, Yarns and Ne Twines.

Portland, March 10 1867. 3m17*

Probate Notices.

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1867.*

EDMUND G. DOE, Administrator on the Estate of Rachel Doe, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for payment of debts, &c., viz: A house and lot on Bridge Street and a house and lot on North Street, in said Augusta.

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 28*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1867.*

BENJAMIN C. ROBINSON, having by his petition represented that he is a creditor of William Hussey late of Augusta, who died in February, 1867, intestate, having personal property to the amount of twenty dollars, and that there are no relatives known to be resident in this County; and praying that some suitable person may be appointed to administer said estate:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 28*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1867.*

FRANCIS FULLER, Administrator on the estate of Sybil Richards, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz., A parcel of land in Winthrop, adjoining the homestead of the late Samuel Richards, deceased, containing about seven acres:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 28*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1867.*

JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Administrator on the estate of Benjamin F. Young, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz.: The homestead of said deceased:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 28*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1867.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Carleton, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: Burton, *Register.* 28*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1867.*

DAVID ROBINSON, Executor of the last will and testament of Catherine S. Lyon, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance; and also his private claims against said estate:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 28*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1867.*

GEORGE PALMER, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary D. Palmer, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

J. Burton, *Register.* 28*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1867.*

DAVID E. SAMPSON, Administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of Huldah S. Packard, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 28*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of

HULDAH S. PACKARD late of Readfield,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

June 10, 1867. 28* DAVID E. SAMPSON.

CHOICE NEW CROP TEAS.

THE SHIP "GOLDEN STATE"

Has arrived from Japan with

22,000 HALF CHESTS

OF THE

FINEST JAPAN TEAS

TO THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 31 & 33 VESEY STREET.

These Teas by the ship Golden State were purchased direct from the Japanese factor, and in consequence of the magnitude of the transaction, were transferred at about half the usual commissions. This is the largest cargo ever imported from Japan by about seven thousand packages. By this operation the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY put these Teas into the hands of the consumers with but very small profit—an achievement in commercial enterprise seldom if ever before attained. These Teas are acknowledged, both here and in Japan, as being the finest full cargo ever exported from the country.

These Teas have all the delicacy of the finest Moyune Green Teas, and can be relied upon for uniform purity and healthy effects. They are "fired," or dried upon porcelain, a process unknown until recently. These Teas are composed of the choicest leaves, and cured without coloring matter of any kind, and in precisely the same manner as if prepared for native consumption. They are consequently more wholesome and delicate than artificially colored teas. This cargo was selected with especial reference to the Eastern Trade, where considerable prejudice exists against colored Teas.

ALSO,

THE SHIP "GEORGE SHOTTON"

Has arrived from Foochow with

12,000 HALF CHESTS

OF THE FINEST FOOCHOW

OOLONG TEAS.

The cargo of the ship George Shotton is the second in size that has ever come to this port from Foochow (which is the finest Black Tea district in China.) These are the *finest first-picking contract Teas*—rich, fresh and full-flavored. This will enable us to supply our trade with uniform fine-flavored Teas for a long time to come. These Teas were contracted for before the picking. Contract Teas are always far superior to any others. A large proportion of contract Teas of first pickings go to the European markets.

The people of Maine are among the very best judges of Black Teas, and these cannot fail to suit their tastes.

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivalled for firmness and delicacy of flavor.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our Warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how to proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this: Let each person wishing to join in a club say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price Lists, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send to us by mail and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the club can divide equitably among themselves. The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by mail by drafts on New York, by Post-Office money orders, or by Express, to "collect on delivery."

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than $30 had better send Post Office Drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collection by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS:

OOLONG (black), 70c, 80c, 90c, best $1 ⅌ lb.
MIXED, (green and black) 70c, 80c, 90c, best $1 ⅌ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (black), 80c, 90c, $1, $1.10, best $1.20 ⅌ lb.
IMPERIAL (green), 80c, 90c, $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ⅌ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (green), 80c, 90c, $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ⅌ lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c, $1, $1.10, best $1.25 ⅌ lb.
GUNPOWDER (green), $1.25, best $1.50 ⅌ lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

Ground Coffee, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, best 40c ⅌ lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our *French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee*, which we sell at the low price of 30c ⅌ lb, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B. All villages and towns, where a large number reside, by *Clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third, by sending directly to the

GREAT AMERICA TEA CO.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise as "*branches* of this Company, or who copy our name *wholly* or *in part*, as they are either *bogus* or only *imitations*. We have no "branches" and have no connection with any other Tea House.

Post-office orders and drafts make payable to the order of "The Great American Tea Company." Direct letters and orders to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street,

Post Office Box, No. 5,643,

6m23 NEW YORK CITY.

WELCOME'S Liver Regulator and Dyspeptic Curer.

LIVER COMPLAINTS produce Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Affections of the Kidneys, Pain in the Side, Shoulders, Back and Limbs, Faintness and Sinking at the Stomach, Humors, Weakness, Languidness, Derangement of the Bowels and Water, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Piles, Nervousness, Irritability, Night Sweats, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak Eyes, Loss of Sleep, Bad Memory, Cold Feet, Dry Cough, and many other symptoms, varying in different cases and constitutions, and ending in lingering death.

The LIVER REGULATOR is an extraordinary remedy for the removal of these symptoms, by producing a *Healthy Liver*—cleansing the fountain from which they are generated, restoring nature to its proper action, producing good digestion and good blood, dispelling humors and restoring health. Over 3,000 have tested its virtue for the last four years, and many of them recommend it higher than we ever did. It seldom fails to cure, and where it does not cure, it benefits more than its cost. These medicines are *purely vegetable*, and free from calomel and aloes. Price low. Try the Liver Regulator and you will not regret it.

Important Cure.

Mr. Wellcome & Co.:—Our daughter has been afflicted for more than two years with what the doctors call Liver Complaint, causing bilious stomach, frequent colic, very distressing; everything she ate would sour. She was so ill we feared she would not recover from it. She has taken prescriptions of several doctors without benefit, and was nearly discouraged about taking anything more. We finally bought your "Liver Regulator," and she has taken three bottles of it, which has entirely relieved her difficulties. She is well; her food sets well, she is able to attend to her work. We would not have believed that so much could be done for her, had we not seen it. GEO. WEBBER.
Litchfield, Me.

From R. Wing, Richmond, Me.

I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for twenty years, and tried many medicines for it. I have taken two bottles of your "Liver Regulater, which proved very beneficial to me. It has done me much good and I want another bottle of it. R. WING.

A Voice from Canada.

Your Liver Regulator I think is a most excellent medicine. We have used it in our own family. I find it gives good satisfaction wherever it is used in these parts. I am glad you sent me more of it, as it becomes known it will sell well here.
Hatley, Canada East. W. L. ROWELL.

We would give the testimony of hundreds of others if desired. For sale by the Druggists generally.

Prepared and sold by JERE'H BUXTON JR., & CO., Yarmouth, Me. Send for Circular. 3m27

SIXTY YEARS:

For over sixty years, Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S Sherry-Wine Bitters have been used by the public to correct morbid and inactive functions of the human system. It promotes healthy gastric secretions, corrects Liver derangement, relieves COSTIVENESS and Rheumatic affections, cures Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Kidney Complaints, Weak Back, Dizziness, Languor, Dyspepsia, and its attendant symptoms. Its valuable tonic and strengthening properties will invigorate the convalescent, cleanse the Blood from Humors, and will afford comfort and relief to the aged by stimulating the constitution to resist its impending infirmities.—Thousands of the venerable population of New England are sustained in health, their life prolonged, to enjoy vigorous and happy old age, by the use of

DR. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY-WINE BITTERS.

The HERBS can be obtained separatively, and may be prepared in small quantities, in water, or with wine or spirit. Price 50 cents per package.

Office, 51 Hanover Street, Boston, and sold by Apothecaries and Druggists. 3m19

RELIABLE! CHEAPEST!! BEST!!!

Don't pay $1.00. Save 50 Cents.

KINGSLEY'S WONDERFUL HAIR REVIVER

Changes Gray Hair. Promotes its growth. Prevents its falling. Keeps it moist. Be sure and try it. Only 50 cents.

A few home recommendations:

From Col. Luke Wyman, Clerk of Probate.—"I believe it is the best in use."

From A. P. Peck, formerly Trial Justice.—"I, find it changes my hair almost immediately."

From Dr. T. Gilfillan, Ass't Surgeon 48th Reg. M. V. M—"It restores the color of the Hair, prevents its falling and leaves the scalp perfectly clean."

From the Springfield Republican: "One of the best Hair Revivers known."

Prepared by C. B. KINGSLEY, Northampton, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Merchants.

3m19 GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE MAINE FARMER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY
HOMAN & BADGER.
Office West End Kennebec Bridge, Augusta.

N. T. TRUE,
JOS. A. HOMAN, } Editors.
S. L. BOARDMAN.

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